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1957

Hoffman FARM SEEDS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Peace-Time
Farm Helps

IT'S TIME TO TALK OVER YOUR SEED PLANS FOR 1946



Now is the time to plan ahead, and be **READY** . . . before seeding time arrives. Here are some of the newer items of interest in the farm seed line—read them over—think them over—talk them over—every one is worthy of your consideration.

Ladino Clover—Being boosted by many progressive farmers. Doing a great job in many special-purpose mixtures. Details pages 6 and 7.

"Vicland" Oats—Sensational new variety has everybody talking. Don't miss getting some of this Hoffman seed. Read pages 10 to 12.

Rye Grass—Cover crop de luxe! This **EXTRA** cleaned Hoffman seed is demanded by more users each year. Serving many valuable purposes. See pages 4 and 5.

"Lincoln" Brome—Finding profitable uses on many Eastern dairy farms. Interesting ideas on this new grass. Page 39.

Soy Beans—The new "Earliana" . . . and "Lincoln" varieties . . . both popular bean-producing types. . . . Investigate these—and others. Pages 20 and 21.

Hoffman Funk G Hybrids—The swing toward these proven varieties becomes more pronounced each year. Every farmer wanting *MORE* corn (for crib or silo) should study pages 24 to 31.

This book offers latest information on farm seeds, and many practical farming helps—READ IT—ORDER YOUR SEEDS FROM IT NOW . . . REFER TO IT THE YEAR 'ROUND.

Hoffman FARM SEEDS

LANDISVILLE (Lancaster Co.), PA.

To Our Many Farm Friends:

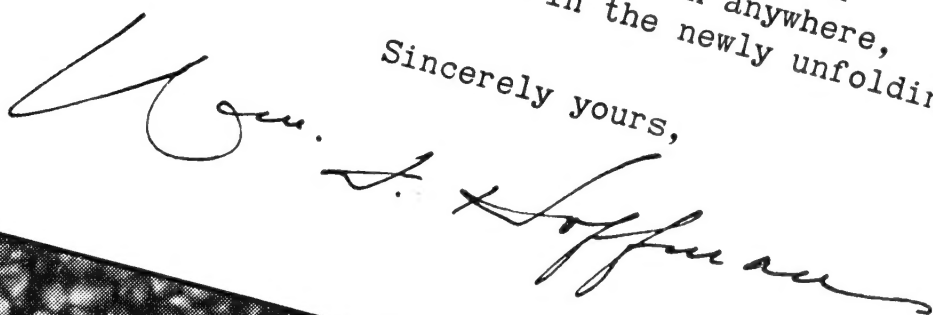
Since the day of victory, more folks have come to realize what a big part the U. S. Farmer played in the winning of the war. How, hampered by terrific labor shortages and lack of new equipment, he boosted his production of all essential products to meet the vital war requirements. Never asking for, and rarely getting any praise, he went resolutely along and won his victory. Without this, triumph by our armed might would have been impossible.

During these trying times you have been quick to adopt new ideas—new short cuts—new crops to take the place of the old when some seeds were not available. Improved livestock practices played a big part in the increased wartime production. All this, along with good old proven practices with us for years—and without which this effort could not have succeeded.

Agriculture will continue to forge ahead now in peacetime years. Increasing industrial uses for your products are forecast—foreign markets will continue a big factor. More and more important research projects are being undertaken which will ultimately prove of great benefit to everybody.

And the aim here at Hoffman's is to continue to play our part in this development. Striving to keep informed on latest facts about farm seeds...checking on new seed varieties...investigating new cultural practices...passing along to our friends all such information—tempered by our 48-year background in this farm seed business. We intend to continue offering you the most helpful service in Highest Quality Farm Seeds that can be gotten anywhere, and thus maintain an essential place in the newly unfolding agricultural picture.

Sincerely yours,



President.



Hoffman *Quality* **RYE GRASS**

A heavy overcoat for your corn field...orchard... potato ground...garden....Helps in pastures, too

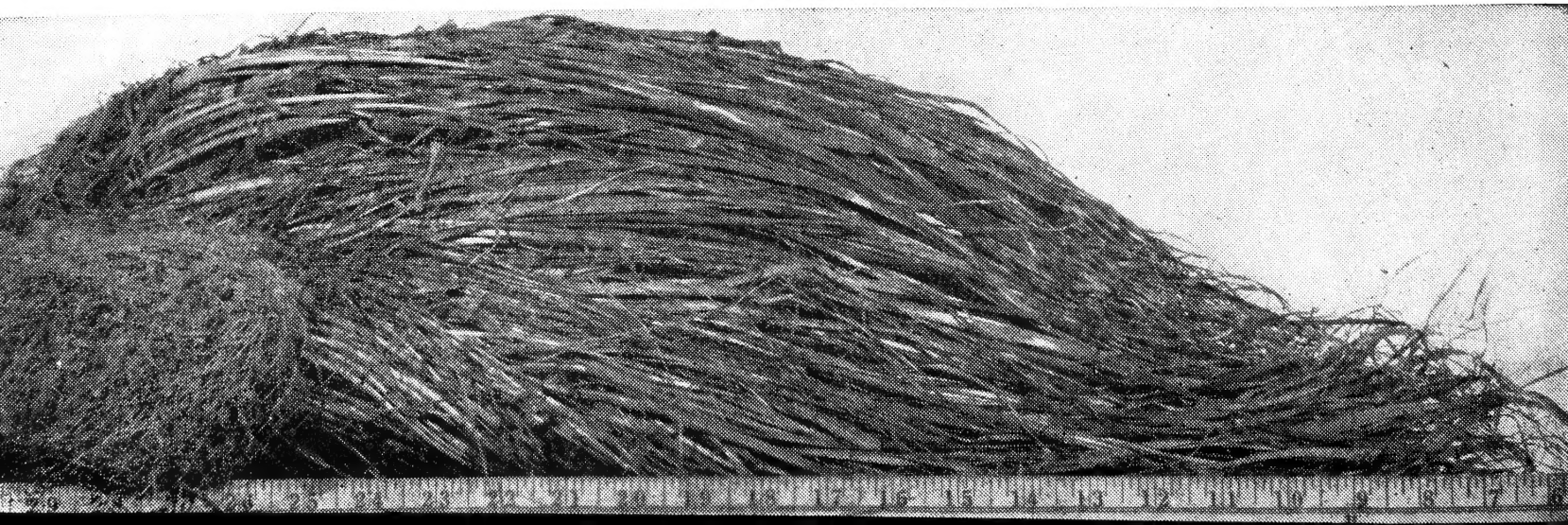
Use of rye grass in the East has skyrocketed in 6 years from a few thousand pounds to millions today. Gains every year. Rye grass has rightfully earned its position as No. 1 cover crop. Its mass of valuable top growth, many long leaves, plus its wonderful fibrous root system, will add organic matter to the soil, equivalent to that in many tons of manure. Its place in preventing soil erosion is recognized more and more every day. Great to turn under as green manure. Improves soil structure. Adds organic matter, making soil more absorbent as decomposition takes place. Also organic acids are formed, which help liberate mineral plant food from the soil to help succeeding crops.

Cutting down erosion and saving the soil is a vital subject—one which will continue to grow in importance. How can we conserve and build our soil? By providing a ground cover to

take the impact of raindrops. By increasing organic matter—improving the permeability of the soil, so the rain is absorbed, not shed. For this job, depend on Hoffman Rye Grass—the effective cover. . . . Now, some other uses:

In corn as a cover crop. About 24 pounds (1 bushel) per acre sown at the last cultivation helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way toward stopping soil-washing, often too severe in corn fields. Adds humus for turning under. Valuable as extra fall and spring pasture, too. Except for almost complete absence of moisture, Hoffman Rye Grass provides about the surest cover crop.

Gardeners sow it after early vegetable crops. Many folks disc or harrow the soil shallow and broadcast 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Many also practice seeding between the rows of late vegetable crops at the last cultivation. Pictured below—Rye Grass from a Fred-



erick, Md., garden—December 1. Note those long leaves and fibrous root system. Keeps soil loose, reduces loss of plant food, adds organic matter.

Potato growers are real boosters.

One Pennsylvania potato man discs his last year's potato fields in the spring, sowing six pecks of oats with 10 to 12 pounds red clover. The rye grass comes on fast in the spring. After the oats crop is combined, the clover competes with the rye grass in the warmer period. Next spring clover, rye grass and oat straw make considerable organic matter to turn down for another potato crop.

In orchards the place of Hoffman Rye Grass is becoming more and more established. A New Jersey orchard man uses rye grass and vetch to conserve soil and maintain humus. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, saving the soil at the same time, and then disc under for fertilizer to feed tree roots.

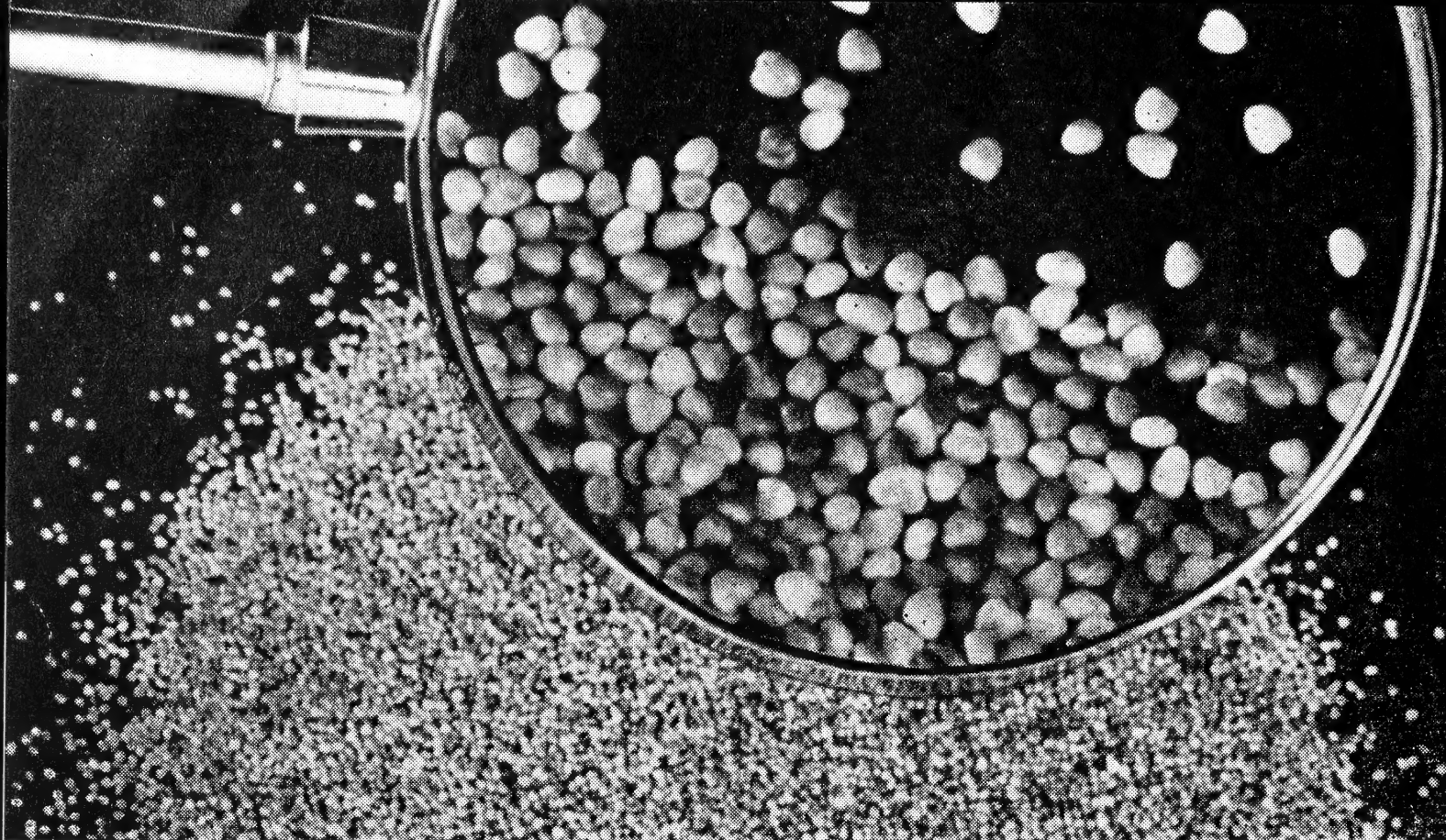
Used with Ladino to freshen up old pastures—10 pounds rye grass and 2 pounds Ladino per acre. And as a nurse grass in many grass seed mixtures. Each year finds new uses in mixtures for this versatile crop.

For stock feeding: Many folks enthusiastic about rye grass as a cover crop are only beginning to recognize its pasture value in stock feeding. After a good growth has been attained, pasturing will not hurt its cover crop value. Makes fine forage for pigs and

other animals, provided supplementary protein is supplied in the grain ration. In feeding trials, pigs pastured on rye grass gained 1.14 pounds daily when full fed a 12 per cent protein ration (corn 87.5 pounds, tankage 6 pounds, soy bean oil meal 6 pounds and salt .5 pound).

Hoffman Rye Grass is cleaned and re-cleaned, 99 per cent or better purity. Strongest growth. Finest on the market. Weeds don't make desirable cover crops—sowing clean, vigorous Hoffman Rye Grass helps crowd them out. Cost is low—pays its way many times over. For quotations, see Price List.





Hoffman *Quality* **LADINO CLOVER**

Worth Looking Into... a REAL-MONEY Crop!

Unknown some 5 years ago—today Ladino has won a permanent place on thousands of Eastern farms. Really does a great job—remarkable what a single pound of seed on a whole acre of land can do.

Ladino is a large type, perennial white clover. Roots are vigorous. Spreads by runners. Its sturdy stems hug the ground, cover the surface. Gets along so well with other legumes and grasses. It's a quick starter in contrast to alfalfa. Becomes established the first year. Ladino keeps coming—after cutting, and after grazing. Several cuttings per season are often made. If cut early, Ladino shows higher protein than alfalfa. Like alfalfa, it ordinarily lasts over 2 years. Don't pass up its possibilities!

Proper Care Is Important. Dairymen know Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under rapid growing conditions, may require up to 8 or 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Frequent rest periods should be given Ladino pastures—to make good new growth and build food reserves.

Fertilizer for Ladino is important, so is manure. Such a heavy producer is a heavy feeder. When seeding, apply 400 to 500 pounds of 4-12-4 or 3-12-6. Fertilize each year—September preferred. A fine plan is to add at least 50 pounds super phosphate per load of manure. If no manure is available, add 300 to 400 pounds 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 annually. Soil should contain a fair amount of lime—pH of 6 or higher for best results.

Ladino, to help replenish old stands, without plowing—Use disc or spring-tooth or spike-tooth harrow—then seed on top. Follow immediately by cultipacker or roller. Broadcasting Ladino and its companion seeds on frost-cracked ground has worked fine. Ladino seed beds must be properly limed and sufficient plant food applied. If lime did not get on the ground in the fall, it can be applied on frozen ground. Then soon as weather permits, fertilizer or super can follow.

Ladino to help establish new stands for splendid hay, pasture, grass silage. Yield on fertile soils in favorable seasons has equalled or excelled alfalfa in quantity and feed value.

Its high-acre, three-way value makes its use advisable on the finest crop land, once considered too valuable for pasture only. Read details, page 39.

No other legume recovers so quickly after mowing or grazing. Ladino is good on drained land where alfalfa thrives, and has sometimes come through in situations where alfalfa could not. Does not do its best on light, sandy soil. Generally comes through fine on soil that is a little too wet for alfalfa to winter over well. Tolerates excess moisture better than does alsike.

Ladino and Timothy for Hay—

Also for grass silage and pasture. Seven pounds timothy with 2 pounds Ladino per acre. Best on fertile soils of good moisture-holding capacity, where the maintenance of Ladino for longest possible period is desired.

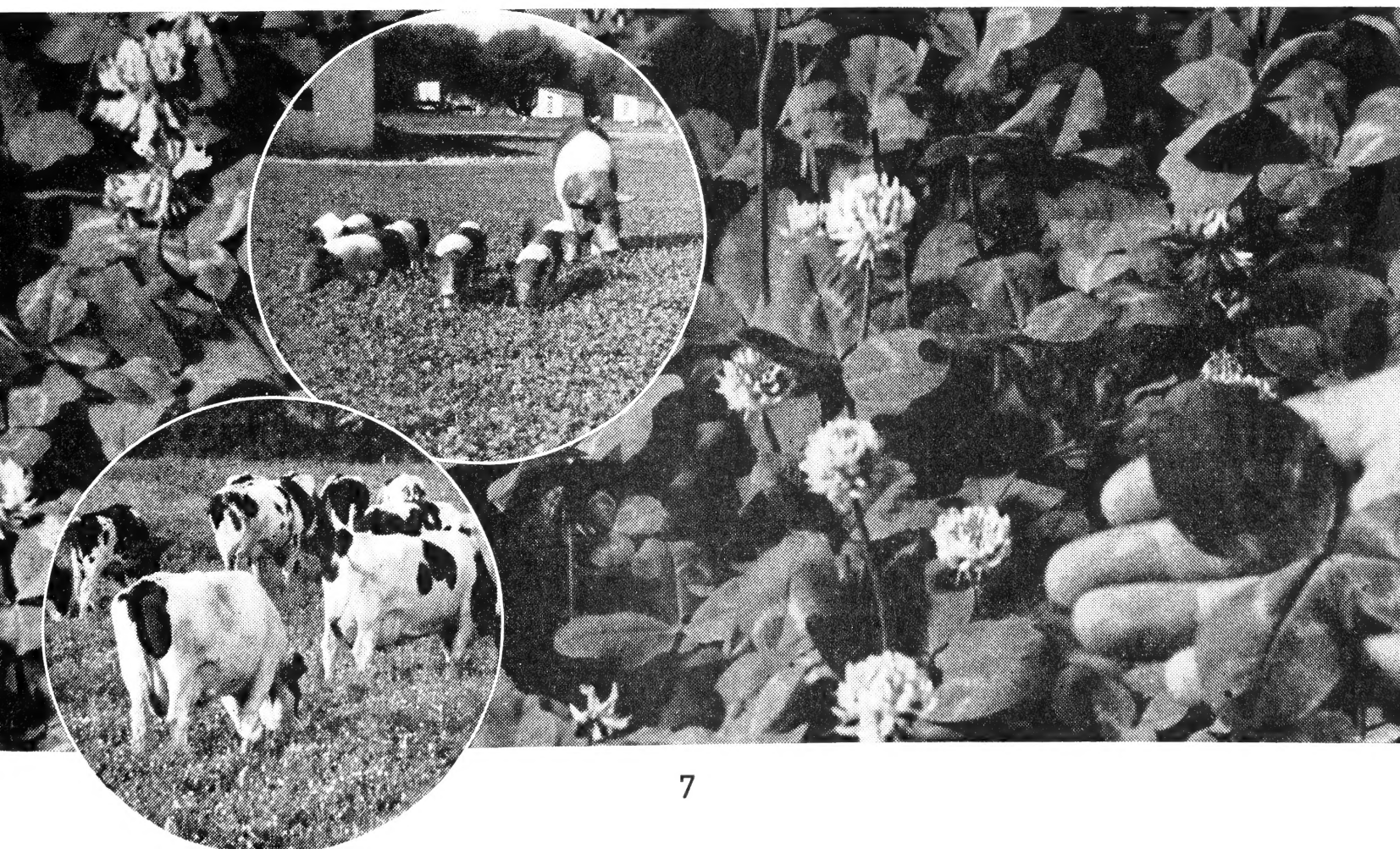
Ladino for Poultry Ranges—

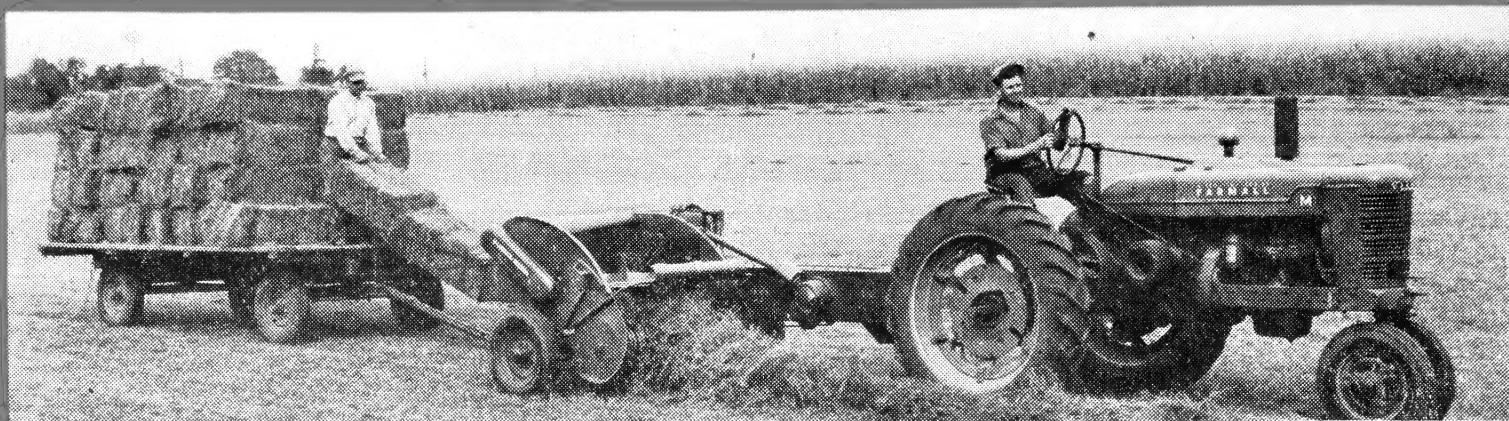
Many New Jersey poultrymen are enthusiastic about Ladino—because it is so high in proteins and vitamins, can be cut often, and makes good grass silage. A New Yorker advocates 12 pounds of Kentucky Blue Grass and 2 pounds of Ladino either without a nurse crop or with a light seeding of oats or barley. Another party got a quick poultry pasture sowing 2 pounds of Ladino quite early in the spring.



One New England authority believes that in 5 to 10 years Ladino will be on every dairy there. Don't wait—figure out its place (and it definitely does have a place on your farm), and get started with this remarkable clover this year!

And now, a word to the wise. Ladino seed looks exactly like ordinary white clover seed. There is no real Ladino sold at bargain prices. Hoffman patrons know that in Ladino, as in all farm seeds, they get the true type. And with Hoffman extra vigorous Ladino, the amount of seed needed for a good stand is very low—a pound to the acre (yes, one pound) is sufficient, except in certain special-purpose mixtures. Sowing more is wasteful with Hoffman genuine Ladino.





Ladino for Pigs

In tests at Penn State it was found that at least 30 per cent of the protein required by growing pigs may be supplied by Ladino Clover pasture. The protein appears to be of excellent quality. Twelve to 15 per cent protein ration proved more economical than an 18 per cent ration for pigs on Ladino pasture, up to a weight of 120 pounds.

Pasture Plus Hay

Heifers on pasture should be fed some dry hay all during the pasture season. Allows a better utilization of nutrients in the grass. They grow faster and will be in better condition of flesh.

Stop This Loss!

A common but conservative estimate of the loss to agricultural products by weeds is 10 per cent. Various states have estimated the weed loss annually per farm at well over \$200.

More Cultivation?

Many nice theories on aeration of the soil, promoting deeper rooting, and conservation of moisture through a surface mulch have been advanced in favor of increased cultivation, but the harm done to the roots by more frequent cultivation than necessary for weed control usually reduces the yield. Deeper than normal cultivation also reduces yields. At least after the seed bed is prepared, tillage operations should be aimed and held to weed control.

Good Plowing

Many farmers get as much satisfaction out of a good job of plowing as from any other farm operation. These men spend a little extra time on checking, adjusting and hitching.

Sudan Pasture

Tests indicate that one acre of reasonably well fertilized Sudan grass should produce around 8 tons of green grass—or around 2,500 pounds of total digestible nutrients—enough for 3 cows for 50 grazing days.

Save Your Topsoil!

Most valuable thing on the farm . . . save it! Leave the natural waterways in grass . . . avoid ditches. Keep protection strips plenty wide . . . irregular edges help. . . . Plant winter cover crops every time possible. . . . Keep your topsoil!

Care With Seed Beds

More attention paid to better seed bed preparation could greatly reduce seed requirements. A great many seeds sown never get a decent chance to start . . . when the ground is not in shape to help them do so.

With present good plows, discs and cultipackers, many more folks should do this preparing job better. It would help conserve the very short seed supply, and they'd save money!

Proper seed bed preparation means including lime and fertilizer whenever needed. And really working both into the soil!

Manure Loss

When manure is left in the open, about 40 per cent of the organic matter and 30 per cent of the nitrogen are lost in 3 months—more the longer it is left out.

Less Seed?

With alfalfa seed short, farmers are urged to cut their seeding rates. A single pound of alfalfa contains around 225,000 seeds, so that 10 pounds per acre supplies about 50 seeds per square foot.

Range Care

Clip poultry ranges frequently—keep the grass short and tender—it's more nutritious and provides more usable feed than when allowed to get tall and rank.

Alfalfa Combinations

A recent 3-year study in New Jersey of grass-legume hay mixtures indicates good results with new grasses used in combinations with alfalfa. Yields of nearly 4 tons of cured hay per acre were obtained with a brome grass and alfalfa mixture. Mixed orchard grass and alfalfa was almost as good. Alta fescue and alfalfa, also timothy and alfalfa, produced very well.

Pasture Cash Crop

Pasture is really a cash crop—a good pasture is the best means of reducing overhead and feed costs, resulting in increased profits.

New Hay Idea

Cut alfalfa and other hay and forage crops around 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of in the morning . . . and you'll be storing up extra sugar and starch for your livestock. . . . Some New York State scientists are making further research—but already have definite information along this line.

Plow Cover Crop Early

Don't allow any cover crop to get too large before plowing under. An extremely heavy growth will form a layer in the bottom of the furrow between the surface and the subsoil, hindering capillary action—the top soil will dry out rapidly and crops suffer. Thorough discing before plowing is a great help in preventing this trouble.

Important to any farm crop success is the wise use of manure, lime, and proper fertilizer. The thoughts below may be helpful. Contact your County Agent or State Extension Service for detailed fertilizer information.

Pennsylvania Circular 208 sums up the primary functions of the three principal plant foods:

NITROGEN stimulates early growth, especially in cold, wet seasons or on poor soil. Lack may be indicated by a yellow color. If applied liberally, tends to promote a rapid growth of rank, dark green stalk and leaf. May delay maturity somewhat and increase the danger of grain lodging. **PHOSPHORIC ACID** has a very marked stimulating effect on early growth, particularly root growth. Promotes early maturity and uniform ripening. Important in the formation of grain and seeds. Until it is supplied in adequate amounts, the other elements may bring little or no response. **POTASH**—Important in healthy, normal plant growth and in the formation and quality of grain, seeds and tubers. Promotes growth of clovers. Severe potash shortage may cause weakness of straw or stalk.

New Jersey Circular 475 points out that fertilizers must be placed properly for best results.

Band placement close to the seeds, but a little to the side rather than directly beneath or in contact with seed, is excellent for most crops. Recently interest has developed in applying fertilizers broadcast before plowing, and in dropping them on the furrow bottom at time of plowing. (Picture at right below shows this method in operation.) Both methods give good results if soil is adequately limed.

Broadcast application is the accepted method of top-dressing such close-growing crops as hay, pastures, small grains and young seedlings.

N. J. Extension Specialists feel that with present prospective satisfactory prices for corn, a grower might well apply up to 1,000 lbs. per acre of 7-7-7 or 5-10-10 on unmanured land.

Ohio—Extension Bulletin 231 recommends—order fertilizer early and accept delivery to the farm whenever it's available in the winter or early spring. Should be stored in dry building, preferably with wood floor—bags set on end in vertical position.

New York—Circular No. 168 contains interesting data on the rôle played by minor elements, such

as zinc, iron, manganese, magnesium and boron.

Cornell Extension Bulletin 662 gives detailed information on fertilizing vegetables, including rates of application.

Maryland—Circular No. 143: For Improving Poor Pastures—8 to 10 tons manure and 300 to 500 lbs. superphosphate, after adequate liming. Repeat in two years if necessary. Improving Fair Pastures—On heavy soils drill superphosphate or 0-14-7, 300 to 700 lbs. to acre. For lighter soil use 0-12-12. If the organic matter is deficient or legumes are absent, 4-12-4 is advised. For Forcing Early Growth—200 to 500 lbs. of 5-10-5, 6-8-6 or 10-6-4 annually in the spring.

Massachusetts recommends use of following maximum fertilizer amounts:

On Legumes—800 lbs. 0-10-20, 0-14-14, 4-12-16

On Grasses—800 lbs. 7-7-7

Delaware recommends:

Corn—On heavier soils, 3-12-6 at 200 to 400 lbs. per acre. On sandy soils, 200 to 400 lbs. of 4-12-8. On heavier soils of low fertility it may be advisable to plow under 300 to 400 lbs. 4-12-8. 10-12 tons manure per acre should be used where available.

Spring Oats—4-12-8 at 300 to 400 lbs. per acre. Fall seeded grain—On sandy soils, top dress late February or early March with 200 lbs. nitrate of soda or equivalent. Heavier soils of low fertility should also receive a spring top dressing at about three-fourths this rate.

West Virginia—Circular W.S. 12 states that the fertilizer now being used there is less than one-fourth the amount needed for maximum production. Emphasizes that to use fertilizer efficiently, the soil must have the proper lime content.

Connecticut Station suggests best use of manure will be secured by covering a large acreage and supplementing with commercial fertilizer. For instance, 6 tons of manure and 200 to 300 lbs. sulfate of ammonia (or 300 lbs. 10-10-10) will make an excellent treatment for grass meadows, and probably produce more hay than 12 to 15 tons without fertilizer.



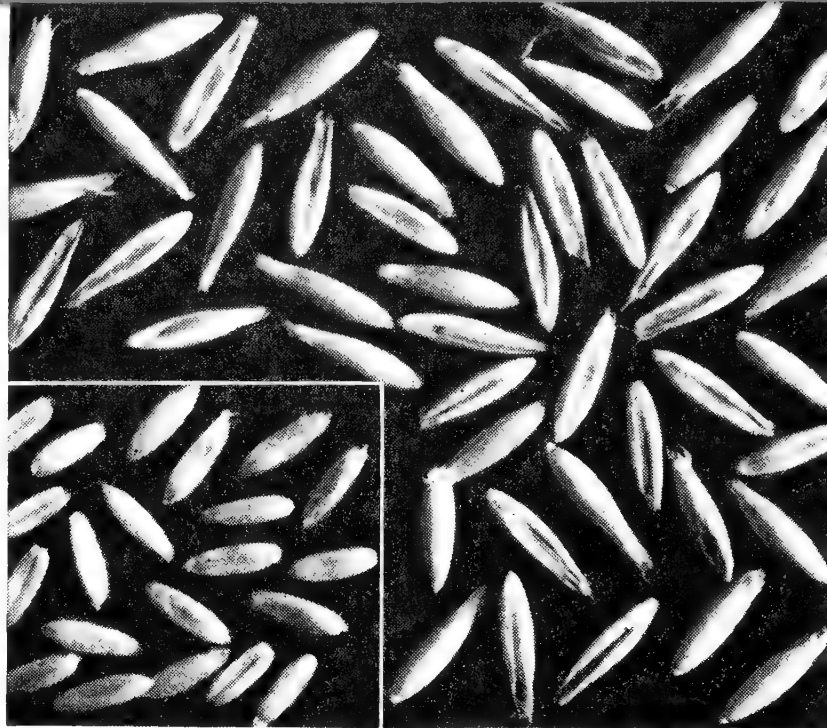
Hoffman Quality **"VICLAND"**

77-bu.-per-acre average . . . 350

Sow CERTIFIED Seed from this great

Always combing the country for the outstanding seed crops, our buyers here at Hoffman really "rang the bell" on "Vicland" Oats this year. When their thorough search brought them to this bumper crop—350 acres, averaging 77 bushels to the acre—they knew here was the end of the trail. Here was outstanding seed for our friends for this spring's sowing! Something we are proud to offer—certified seed from a bumper crop, good germination, good color, heavy, plump seed of the most outstanding oats variety that has come along in a long time. This is not the kind of seed you might get from a neighbor, or your own last year's crop, or from some "bargain" lot—this is the **REAL THING**—it's seed you can't afford to turn down!

"Vicland" has boomed in popularity like no other variety of oats has before—and rightly so, because it has demonstrated qualities which no other oats before it has shown. It is the result of a thorough scientific hybrid-breeding program. It's a selection from a cross of Victorian—a good South American variety and Richland, an Iowa variety of Russian origin—combining the best qualities of both parents to make an all-around outstanding variety.



Above picture shows "Vicland" Seed Oats, natural size. Inset, lower left, shows same grains with hulls removed. Note great size of hulled kernels.

BIG-YIELD EXPERIENCE

What are the features that have brought "Vicland" to the front so rapidly? Of course, the main thing we're interested in in oats, as in all crops, is **YIELDS**. And here "Vicland" has a record that's really a record. Three-year averages of Wisconsin growers showed an average of 70 bushels per acre with "Vicland," compared to 45 for other varieties. In one year, in the State of Wisconsin alone, "Vicland" has been given credit by the Experiment Station for increasing the oats supply for feed by 20 million bushels. Here in the East results have been every bit as amazing. Reports of "18 bushels per acre more than my other oats." . . . "Best oats we ever had." . . . "Stood right up and harvested a fine crop—averaged 26 bushels more than my brother-in-law's oats."



OATS

acres
crop



REMARKABLE DISEASE RESISTANCE

Too often in the past, oats production has been hampered by rusts and smuts—lowering yields, weight per bushel, and feeding value. "Vicland," both in experimental tests and field results, has proven highly resistant to the major oats diseases. Loose and covered smut, leaf and stem rusts, once the plagues of the oats farmer, are now nothing more than a minor irritation with "Vicland." Even in bad oats years, when disease has seriously crippled less-resistant varieties, "Vicland" has come through with good yields. In Pennsylvania in 1943 (classed as a disease-prevalent year), "Vicland" led Patterson by 40 per cent and Beaver by more than 20 per cent. Many farmers are saying, "We'll have no more bad oats years now that we have 'Vicland'."

EARLY—STIFF STRAW— THIN HULL

Another big point about "Vicland" is its earliness. By maturing ahead of the time when droughts are likely to occur, another factor which often cuts down oats yields is greatly decreased.

"Vicland" produces heavy heads on short, stiff straw—is very resistant to lodging. This trait seems liked by everybody, even though longer-strawed oats were always popular. The hull percentage is less than many of the older varieties. "Vicland's" plenteous thin-hulled heads help account for its high grain yield. And less hulls mean higher

feeding value and heavy weight per bushel. Look at the picture—page 10—see the plump kernels. One 1944 user (Blair County, Pennsylvania) reported better than 40 pounds weight per bushel. "Vicland" oats is not apt to sprout in the shock—is dormant for several months following harvest unless it's in contact with soil. This is a big help when the shocked grain must wait for the thresher.

Just because some offering might be called by the "Vicland" name, don't be satisfied. Make sure you sow GOOD seed! Sow this Hoffman northern-grown "Vicland" for an oats crop that will really surprise you. There is no more satisfaction in the seed business than to offer a strain that has PROVED its ability. And that's why we're so proud to offer this extra quality certified seed of this proven variety. Let Hoffman "Vicland" prove itself on your farm this year.

Important for oat success: 1—Well-prepared seed bed—firm underneath, a few inches loose on top, and fertilized as needs demand. 2—Sow early. There's a loss of a bushel yield per acre for each day lost after you can plant. 3—Use enough seed, 9 to 10 pecks by measure (that means about 12 pecks by weight, of heavy seed). 4—Treat seed with Improved Ceresan . . . it pays! 5—Assure yourself of good, clean seed of a proved variety from vigorous parents.

Hoffman Quality **"VICTORY"** **OATS**

Vigorous Grower Heavy Cropper



For the past 20 years here is the oats that has gained the biggest use among Hoffman's customers. They often found it producing yields of 8, 10, 20 bushels per acre over many neighboring fields.

"Victory" is a vigorous grower. Large spreading heads containing good kernels and many of them. Grows tall straw. Puts up a good fight in adverse weather conditions, and yet comes through with satisfactory crops—both of grain and straw.

A Mercer County, Pennsylvania, user said that his "Victory" Oats was the best he ever planted. He had plenty of oats for feed where most of his neighbors had to plow theirs down. Reports in excess of 80 bushels an acre have come in when weather was favorable. In "off" oats years many folks reported gains of 5 to 10 bushels per acre better than nearby crops of other types. A central Pennsylvanian reported that "it was poor weather for oats, but our 'Victory' did well. The thresher said it was the best oats he threshed." A New England user reported excellent satisfaction "with strong stalks, heavy tops and a very good crop." A New Jersey user had "excellent results despite a late seeding followed by a dry spell that threatened the crop."

"Victory" Oats stands well consider-

ing the heavy weight of grain it carries. The kernels are large size, the hulls thin, the feed value high. The vigorous qualities of "Victory" Oats are unquestioned. Its Northern origin assures a great advantage in this respect, and in its ability to produce much better crops than are possible with home-produced or second-time oats, even though the second crop was a good one.

Some of the regular "Victory" seed, also a limited quantity of certified "Victory" seed is on hand. Supply of either is not large. Based on its many years of good success among such a large number of Hoffman patrons, this "Victory" seed will serve you very well. Extra bushels of oats in the granary will help greatly to keep feed costs down.

SWEDISH TYPE OATS

(Variety Unknown)

The lower-cost seed. Medium to early maturity. Good root structure. Firm, tall straw. The good yieldability of the old Swedish Oats was always greatly admired. This seed is generations from the original importations: therefore, to comply with regulations, the words "Variety Unknown" are included in this description. Just the same, here is oats that has pleased Hoffman customers with good crops of valuable feed.

**OATS WITH CANADA PEAS FOR
EARLY GREEN FEED (PAGE 43)**



Hoffman *Quality* TIMOTHY SEED

Ready for Normal Uses and Emergency Calls

Timothy will likely help out on many new calls this time. Supply is good . . . quality fine . . . and cost low.

Timothy gets along so well with the legume family . . . the clovers, alfalfa, Ladino. Thrives with pasture grasses. Too much timothy in certain seedings could cause overcrowding.

This Hoffman "Farmers' Choice" quality Timothy seed is always dependable. Live, hardy seed—sure germination. Cleanest of the crop. Purity tests through the years average around the 99¾ per cent mark. Never costs you more than seed of unknown merit. Put full confidence in this top-quality seed.

WHERE TIMOTHY MIGHT HELP YOU

7 lbs. Timothy and 2 lbs. Ladino per acre for grass silage and pasture.

5 lbs. Timothy, 3 lbs. Red Top, 8 lbs. Mammoth Clover . . . for 2-year hay . . . on dry soils of lower fertility . . . on soils wet in spring, dry in summer.

Patch thinning stands of Alfalfa with a few pounds of Timothy.



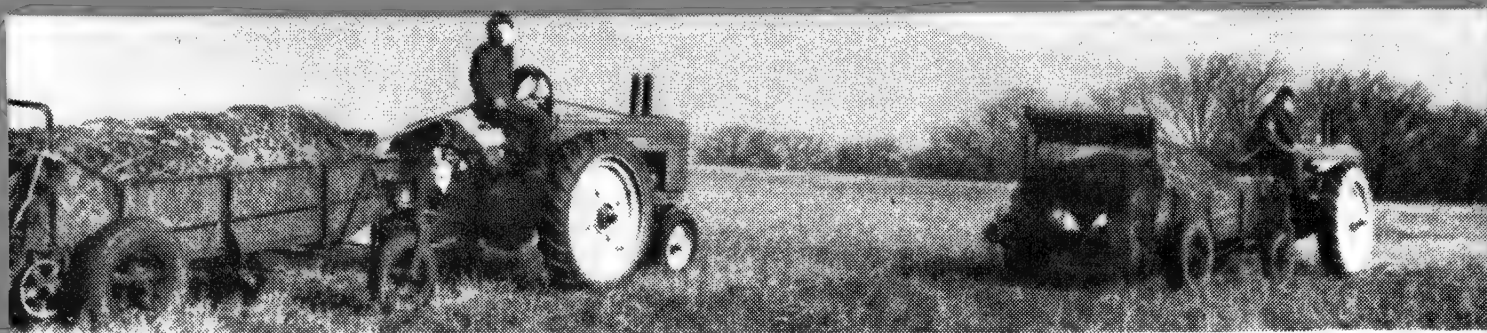
Economical Mixture

The Popular Blend of Red Clover-Alsike-Timothy

(About ½ red clover, ¼ alsike, ¼ timothy). . . . While the shortened supply of clovers will permit offering this combination, here will be a good buy. Very popular, through many years. Proportions may vary slightly, sometimes a little alfalfa, sweet or other clovers may be present. The blend is composed of lots of seed sometimes harvested in this mixed condition—hence the lower cost. Quality is good—free from foul weed seeds—of sound growth.

ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY

Usually averages around 20 per cent alsike seed . . . might be slightly under that proportion at times this year. Always represents good quality seed, and at a saving under what the separate ingredients would cost. These grasses do very well together. Both thrive on poorer soils. Are ideal partners in lower or moist locations. Ripen together. Of course they both do well on good ground. This offering may help some folks in revising their regular formulas. It adds a little alsike that might not be available otherwise.



Fresh Manure

Manure does the most good when hauled and spread as quickly as it is made. That's why the manure spreader should be used every few days.

Organic Matter

Plowing down a good legume cover crop adds as much organic matter as contained in good coat of manure—also about the amount of nitrogen as in 8 tons of manure.

Pasture Management

After pastures have been improved by proper soil treatment, the next step is to turn the livestock on according to the condition of the grass, and not according to the calendar.

Unless the grass is kept grazed down, much of it will be wasted through becoming tough and unpalatable. The uneaten grass must be clipped promptly, or that part of the pasture will be wasted for the season, and the valuable white clover will be suppressed and smothered.

Mastitis Control

Results of tests at Pennsylvania State College indicate that milking cows several days before freshening has a different bearing on mastitis control. Heifers have been found easier to break to milking because their udders have not been so swollen and sore. Digestive disturbances in calves have been lessened because of the removal of undesirable accumulations from cows' udders.

Extra Phosphate

An excellent place to use it is in the cow stable. One and one-half to 2 pounds a day in the gutters and on the floor will reduce the loss of nitrogen from the manure and make it a better-balanced fertilizer. Also improve sanitary conditions in the stable.

"Doctor" Old Alfalfa

If the alfalfa was limed when planted, or after it was planted, it may not be necessary to add lime. But it might, too. . . . Have the soil tested and see. But it should certainly be fertilized. Best combination would be manure and superphosphate, with at least 50 pounds of superphosphate to the load. Or use an alternate, or even in addition, 400 to 500 pounds of 4-12-4 or 3-12-6.

Flies!

It's been estimated that as many as 6,000,000 bacteria can be carried from place to place by one fly. Get rid of them!

Using Records

Farm records do more than give you a picture of your past accomplishments. Study them, spot the weak and strong points, and make your future plans accordingly.

Baling Straw

When wheat is dry enough to combine and store with safety, the straw is dry enough to bale unless the crop has weeds intermixed. When the grain is dry enough to combine and weeds comprise 70 per cent by weight of the mixture, at least 24 hours of good drying weather must elapse before the straw-weed mixture can be baled with expectation that it will remain in good condition.

Drilling Fertilizer

Deep drilling of fertilizer hastens solution by putting the fertilizer in moist soil, it's below the seeds and plants, therefore can't injure them; it's not disturbed by shallow cultivation.

Shelter for Pigs

Pigs are very susceptible to colds and pneumonia—need protection from winter weather. The shelter does not have to be elaborate, but should provide dry bedding and protection from drafts. Should be large enough to avoid pigs piling up on each other during cold weather. Swine need vitamins too during winter months—either fed from good quality legume hay or other sources.

Cool Milk Quickly

Bacteria in milk may multiply, forming two new cells for each one originally present every 20 minutes—cool it as quickly as possible to below 50° F.—40° F. is better.

Help Birds

A heavy sod of clover and grasses on a poultry range keeps birds from coming in contact with bare ground. This helps reduce the hazards of parasites and diseases and keeps poultry out of the mud in wet weather.

Discing

Discing for oats often makes it possible to get them in the ground earlier, and early oats often yield better.

Cutworm Poison Bait

Twenty pounds or so per acre. Scatter late afternoon or evening. Mix about 5 pounds bran with ¼ pound Paris green. Dilute about a pint cheap molasses with a pint of water. Then mix all together. Add enough more water to make mixture crumbly moist.

This poison bran bait is also effective against fall army worms.

Treat your land same as livestock, feed it before it gets hungry.



RED CLOVER

One of the greatest sources of farm satisfaction is the production of good clean heavy stands of clover. One of this year's problems is to secure the seed with which to start clover crops. Seems certain that the country's supply is quite short of requirements. There is some Hoffman seed for quick buyers. So long as supplies can be kept in stock, you can depend on its quality being right. Hoffman clover seed answers a very definite "yes" to these questions: Is it seed from desirable sources? Will it grow—has it been tested? Has it been cleaned right—and free from noxious weeds?

Many folks, in the severe seed shortage of last year, wisely chose to sow less seed per acre than in normal times. The practice is sound. Extra good insurance on the success of clover stands is the careful watching of lime content in the soil where seeding is to take place. Ample liming . . . careful fertilizing . . . manuring, help making up any lowered sowing rate. Depend on Hoffman Clover seed—it will pay you.

MAMMOTH (SAPLING)

This is the taller-growing clover. Called by either of above names. Makes heavier stems. Grows tall. Does better

on poorer soils than will red clover. Ripens maybe ten days later, but does produce a plenteous supply of hay on its one crop. Mammoth clover plants live, on the average, for three years as against red's two. Good root system. Fine soil improver. Good for hay when sown with timothy—as both bloom at about same time. Supply way short.

ALSIKE CLOVER

No space need be taken for details about the merits of this popular clover. Everybody knows its value. Just too bad that Mother Nature did not produce a bigger crop of alsike seed this year. It is again very short. It is suggested that normal seeding rate be cut down. Where you would decide to sow three pounds less of alsike—put in, say, a half-pound of Ladino—results will surprise. . . . During such a severe shortage there may be here, at times, alsike or red clover containing other crop seeds, such as timothy, white dutch clover or sweet. In all cases, Hoffman seed will be free from foul weeds . . . of sound growth . . . and adapted to your area.

INOCULATE CLOVER SEED

Very definitely . . . you'll get better stands . . . improve the soil . . . make out better with less seed per acre.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Extremely short seed crop this year. Low grower, spreading, withstands trampling, high in protein. A favorite with bee men. Advisable in pastures. Popular for home lawn use. There may be certain lots of white clover this year containing alsike clover seed. Consult price list.

WILD WHITE CLOVER

Low-growing pasture clover. Produces heavy root formation. Long-lasting. Adapted for sowing in combination with the standard pasture grasses, especially in Northern areas.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Birdsfoot Trefoil perennial legume for Northern areas. Deep-rooted, grows on poor to acid soils. Popular with pasture grasses. Starts slowly. Many spreading branches. Continues growing through the hot months. One authority suggests 3 pounds birdsfoot, 7 pounds each orchard and tall oat grass. . . . For hay from long-term meadows, use 4 pounds birdsfoot with 6 pounds timothy.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Also known as Scarlet Clover. Not adapted to the North. Valuable winter cover crop in other areas. One user claimed it equal to 20 loads manure per acre. Grows on soil too poor for red clover. Fine in orchards or corn fields. Be sure to inoculate seed. Sow 20 pounds per acre. June to late August. Matures following June.

Consider the use of SWEET CLOVER

Great soil builder in the East. When turned under, adds much organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of the soil.

A new increasing use for Sweet Clover is to cover bare spots—to thicken the stands on thin pastures. Use 15 lbs. Rye Grass with 5 to 10 lbs. Sweet Clover.

This valuable legume may have been overlooked by too many folks. Wide areas in Central West sow it on thousands of acres. Great as emergency hay. Illinois folks advise that if sweet clover is sown in the late summer, it won't get too large a root system before the following spring—hence will make not-too-large plants that are dependable for quite good hay. If cut in time, before getting too heavy in the stem, has filled the emergency hay rôle very acceptably. Sweet clover furnishes great acreages of pasture in the Central states.

SWEET CLOVER

The biennial strain lasts two years. Planted in the spring, makes good growth by fall. Will re-seed itself if left standing. Provides emergency pasture till other grazing areas are ready.

"YELLOW-BLOSSOM TYPE"

Like the white-blossom strains, this yellow-blossom type is a perennial. Smaller top growth—2 to 3 feet the first year, higher the second. Fine stems, many prefer it as hay or for pasture.



Nitrogen Factories on your own farm?



Inoculate all legume seeds just before sowing . . . your returns are great.

HOFFMAN INOCULANT IS CROP INSURANCE

Run your own nitrogen factories—be the owner of countless thousands of nitrogen factories, underground—on the roots of all your legume plants! Cost is next to nothing—upkeep nothing—no wages to pay—no strike troubles—yet your factories keep putting out nitrogen, paying you dividends from better legume crops! Plus extra dividends from better crops that follow on that soil. No business man would ever miss an opportunity like that!

Neglect of proper inoculation helps cause crop failures. Without bacteria to help get free atmospheric nitrogen, legume plants must depend entirely on the nitrogen in the soil. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria give any legume its value. Without them the plants will be pale and unthrifty.

Lowest Cost Fertilizer

One careful test showed 40 per cent clover, 33 per cent more soy beans, 67 per cent more alfalfa . . . actual dry weight, crop increases over those from seed not inoculated. What a bill you'd have to pay for enough commercial fertilizer to give you crop increases like that! Fifteen cents' worth of inoculated alfalfa has returned 1,680 more pounds of hay to the acre. Oats following inoculated red clover has done twice as well as oats after timothy.

Not only are yields increased by Hoffman Inoculant, but also higher-quality,

richer-protein hay is produced. Illinois Bulletin 349 gives data showing an average gain with inoculated seed of 70.4 pounds of protein per ton of alfalfa hay—equal to the protein contained in over 400 pounds of 16% dairy feed.

Helps Weed Control

Hoffman Inoculant adds extra vigor to legumes, giving them the boost needed to get a head start in the race with weeds. Help your legumes crowd out the weeds—Hoffman Inoculant will surely help that cause along.

Pure Live Culture

Every can contains countless bacteria. Unlike chemical seed treatments, these bacteria are alive! Were it possible, we'd inoculate every lot of legume seed in our warehouse before shipment. But the bacteria would not be alive when you were ready to sow. Inoculate just shortly before sowing.

Hoffman Inoculant will produce nodules. Order the proper inoculant for the seed you're sowing. Clover inoculant is no good for alfalfa. Nor soy bean treatment for vetch, etc. Order for each seeding, even if you had inoculated that soil before . . . no telling what changes may have taken place there since. Cost is so low—10 cents to 20 cents per acre—and with returns of \$20.00 to \$40.00 per acre possible—you just can't afford to sow seed that's not inoculated.



Hoffman Quality **ALFALFA**

There is no question—the demand will be heavy. Folks of all sections have been short of alfalfa seed several years in succession. Will supplies reach?

Hoffman Will Have Alfalfa Seed for Early Buyers

Finest hardy seed from good U. S. sources will be available. Please read details in following columns.

"Grimm" Alfalfa (Certified)

Fortunately, here is a supply—though limited—of this fine Montana-grown seed. Certified as to its genuineness. Each bag sealed by the authorities. Fine quality. Productive. Will be booked to Hoffman patrons in the order in which their orders for it arrive here. . . . No need to go into details about Grimm alfalfa seed here—it is well known by all. The purchase of this Grimm supply included a small lot of genuine Montana "Ladak" alfalfa—a strain very much like Grimm, and just as eagerly sought after by folks requiring the very hardest seed

known. There will also be a small supply of uncertified Grimm type seed. See Price List.

Kansas (or) Approved Oklahoma (or) Colorado Alfalfa

Glad to report that fine-quality alfalfa seed from each of the above sources has been contracted for by Hoffman buyers. Just how much of each will be delivered, what the net cleaned weight will be, or just which lots will be arriving here first, cannot be known in advance. But great numbers of Hoffman customers well know—from their years of actual use of it on their farms—that this is strictly high-value, reliable, adapted seed that they can depend upon for good results.

Orders will be filled in the order of their arrival here. (It is recommended that each customer specify prompt shipment this year, rather than some later date.) Permission is asked to select for your order whichever top-quality lot of above seed is on hand when your order arrives—to avoid delay. Last year, too many folks' orders had to await shipment too long—while we awaited arrival of certain lots assigned to them earlier.

Here is **DEPENDABLE** seed, of hardy source, fine quality. Quick orders urged. Every bushel U. S. Verified-Origin seed.

Nebraska (or) Montana Seed

Here is also top-quality seed. U. S. Verified-Origin seed, too. As the different lots arrive from their producing areas, each order on file here will be taken proper care of in the order received. Every buyer can have utmost confidence in the seed he will receive. Everyone knows the high value of alfalfa seed from these sources. It, too, is dependable, hardy seed that can be relied on by Hoffman customers throughout these Eastern and Northern areas. See Price List.

Hardy Alfalfa Seed Certain

Each order is assured hardy, dependable seed from the best sources possible. Some Southwestern seed was produced, but is not at all desirable for Hoffman patrons. And will not be sold here! Neither will Argentine seed. True, it is lower in price—widely offered. Not worth risking when these truly DEPENDABLE Hoffman strains are to be had.

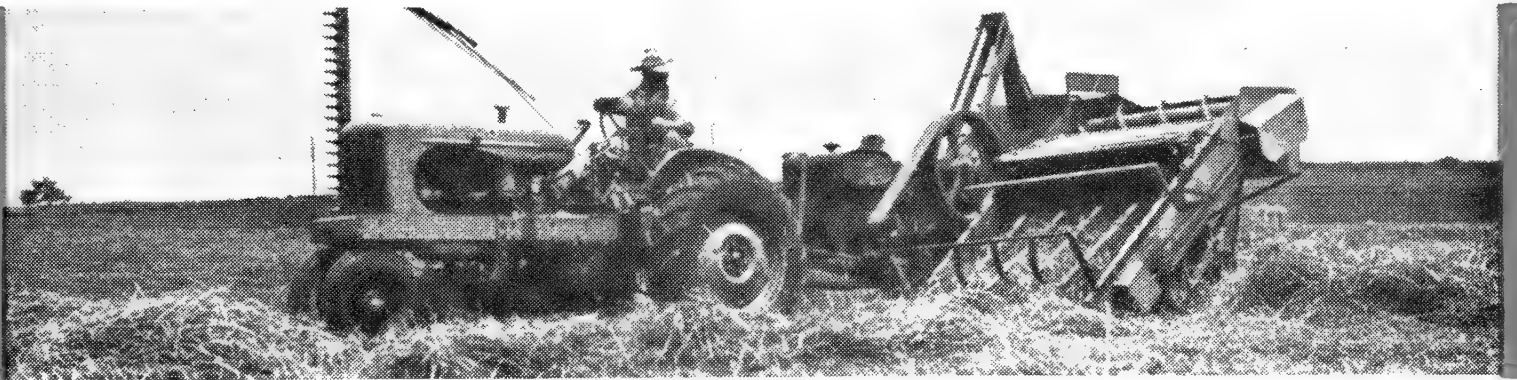
Alfalfa Seed Prices:

So many factors may affect cost figures and therefore selling prices. Will you please co-operate in this plan?

Order quantity wanted, remitting price list quotation. In any case of overpayment, Hoffman will then refund a portion of that purchase price . . . as the exact lot which can be supplied at that time becomes known. (Until each lot arrives here from its source, its true cost won't be known.)

No Hoffman seed will cost anybody above OPA ceiling price so long as it remains. When, as and if ceilings would be removed, most anything could happen.

Your confidence is earnestly requested in these matters of quality and price. It will not be betrayed. The hope is, and no effort will be spared to realize it, that a great many Hoffman patrons can be supplied with the alfalfa seed they require.



Alfalfa Bare Spots?

Cover them with the following mixture figured on a per acre basis: 6 pounds of timothy, 4 pounds of red clover and 2 pounds of alsike on the thin spots. In some cases this can be increased to a little heavier seeding on an acre basis. This is particularly true if the total amount of thin spots in entire field is not much in actual acreage.

Manure these thin spots, apply fertilizer on the basis of 300 to 350 pounds of 3-12-6 or 4-12-4. It would probably not be advantageous to lime. Undoubtedly lime was applied at the time of seeding.

Yellow Alfalfa

When alfalfa turns yellow, an application of about 20 pounds of borax per acre may help right things.

Need Pasture

An average cow giving 3.5 per cent milk takes 100 pounds of good pasture grass a day to produce 30 pounds of milk and maintain body weight.

Manure Supplement

Superphosphate added to manure supplies phosphorus, making a well-balanced fertilizer, prevents loss of nitrogen by combining with the ammonia, and acts as a disinfectant and retards fermentation.

Milking Idea

"Managed milking" reduces udder irritation, makes cows last longer, produces more milk, saves time—discussed in Leaflet 110, Sept., 1944, Pa. State College.

Grass and Alfalfa

When grown with grass, experience has shown less damage to alfalfa stands from winterheaving. Too, if serious heaving does take place, you're still ahead with a crop of grass hay assured. The grass gets some benefit for at least the first year from the nitrogen-fixing bacteria on the alfalfa roots. Also, alfalfa-grass mixtures are better for reducing erosion than alfalfa alone.

Liming Helps

Benefits of liming—more vigorous growth of legumes—corrects soil acidity and increases amount of available calcium and magnesium—increases population of desirable soil bacteria—makes possible better rotations, improving soil organic matter and tilth—greatly increases capacity to produce protein feeds.



Here is the crop that is spreading fast in Eastern agriculture. It fits well into the farm feed program. An easy crop to grow. Not hard on the land when the seed is properly inoculated.

Soy bean hay has been shown equal to clover or alfalfa hay in feed value when cut at the proper time. The beans have a high protein content—up to 36 per cent. The meal makes an excellent base for mash. Soy beans may also be fed as pasture or used in with corn silage. Combined with oats, sudan grass, millet or sorghum—offers a wide variety of nutritious feeds.

Soy beans will grow on most any type of soil. It is important to inoculate the seed. Properly inoculated beans on poor lands will build a high nitrogen content into the soil for following crop. If the soil is sour, lime should be applied to get best crop results.

Caution: If you don't inoculate soy bean seed the crop will take more out of your land than it can put back in.

Don't plant soy beans too early. Wait for warm soil. Thus avoid poor stands and weed trouble.

Order your soy beans and inoculant to come right along with your other seeds. Be ready at the right time.

“WILSON BLACK” type soy beans. Here is the most popular soy bean of the East for hay purposes. Early enough to mature the beans in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and to the south; has produced up to around 30 bushels per acre in good seasons. Makes a great growth of slender stems, sometimes five feet on good ground. Three to four feet even on poorer soil. Often yields two to four tons of high protein hay per acre. Its rich growth makes it an excellent pasture variety. Some folks use it to plant in with their corn. The nitrogen produced by inoculated soy bean seed helps the corn crop, and the resulting ensilage is high in feeding value. 115-day maturity.

“LINCOLN” soy beans. A soy bean worthy of your attention. One writer calls the “Lincoln” the most outstanding of all varieties yet introduced. Was developed in Illinois. For the past seven years has been through a vast proving period—throughout the soy bean belt. Extending through Ohio, west into a half dozen states. Yield tests there show “Lincoln” ahead by 20 per cent—over other standard mid-season varieties.

An outstanding quality of “Lincoln” is the manner in which it stands up. Produced better quality seed. Matured along with Illini and Dunfield, yet averaged 8 per cent more oil with a higher iodine number. In some regional tests, “Lincoln” led by nearly 6 bushels per acre. Contained more oil than several competing strains.

Here is a chance to cut production costs by 25 per cent—more yield on same acreage. “Lincoln” is apparently a coming type for bean production.

“CHIEF” soy beans. An excellent variety with which to produce beans where the season permits. Takes around 120 days. Heavy yielder. Stiff straw. Used in ensilage. Stands well until cut or combined. Beans do not shatter easy—they are well enclosed in the pods.

SOY BEANS

**For Hay . . . Meal . . .
Silage . . . Pasture**

"EARLIANA" soys. . . . A popular Mid-West variety. Earliest variety certified by Illinois. Good bean producer. About eight days earlier than "Richland." Grows tall to medium height. Semi-whip-like in growth. Lower branches and pods well off the ground. Stands up quite well until seed is ripe. Seldom shatters. Good bean quality. Composition: 43 to 45 per cent protein, 19.5 to 21 per cent oil. Iodine number of oil is 129 to 131.



"KINGWA" (black) type soy beans. This variety, though comparatively new in the East, has done very well. Also a hay type bean. Tests at nearby experiment stations have been very favorable to Kingwa. Leafy, finer stemmed than some types. Not hard to cure.

"CAYUGA" soy beans. Here is a black bean type. Best suited in short seasons. Matures in some areas of New York State. About a week earlier than "Senecas." If early hay is required, "Cayuga" soys will produce it. Not as large quantities of course as will the later types in longer seasons.

"SENECA" soy beans. Here is an earlier hay type bean for North-Central areas. Sections that will let the crop come to full pod stage by late August. Some folks use "Senecas" to produce the beans for early harvest in time to

follow with winter wheat on the same ground. One crop required 96 days in North Pennsylvania. Beans are yellow.

"MANCHU" type soy beans. Here is a yellow seed variety. Good for bean production, for meal and oil. Produces large quantities of medium-sized beans, maturing in about 110 days. Pods enclose the beans nicely until threshed. Plants stand erect and rather bushy. Used sometimes for forage and for hogging down. Will not make as good or as much hay as "Wilson Black."

EDIBLE soy beans. A few rows in your garden will provide mighty good eating—green or dried. Nutritious, too. Health authorities recommend them. A pound or two of seed goes far. Plant in rows 28 inches apart.

Be Sure to

INOCULATE
Soy Bean Seed

EVERY time you plant! Your crop will do better . . . pay much better. Yield of hay will be increased. Bean crop will be greater. Protein content will be higher. Your soil will be definitely improved (without proper inoculation, soy beans are soil robbers). Hoffman Inoculant, page 17—provides wonderful crop insurance—at almost no cost!



Hoffman Quality

SPRING GRAINS

"WISCONSIN 38" (VELVET) BARLEY

Many stock feeders make the claim that barley is similar to corn in feeding value. "Wisconsin 38" is the best yielding strain of its type—grows smooth beards—without the sharp barbs. The six-row type—very resistant to the stripe disease which badly injures some barleys. Most popular. Grain matures early. Straw good. Useful nurse crop.

2-ROW TYPE BARLEYS

Alpha: Popular 2-row spring barley throughout New York State and Northern areas . . . developed at New York experiment station. Good yielding . . . firm straw . . . nice grain. Hardy.

Sparton: Good-yielding, bearded variety developed in Michigan. Well adapted also for Northern Pennsylvania.

"HENRY" SPRING WHEAT

Of all varieties thus far developed, this new "Henry" spring wheat seems to be most worthy. Bred in Wisconsin. Heavy yielder . . . adapted to resist attacks of rust, the enemy that so often has overcome many an otherwise good strain. Good flour type. Spring wheat is sown mostly in higher altitudes of these Eastern areas.

"Marquis Type"—Used successfully through the East for many years. Smaller size kernel. Good milling wheat.

SPELTZ

Speltz grows on poor land. Resists drought, smut, rust. Not readily damaged by rain. Adaptable to wide range of soil and climate. Fed to cows, horses, cattle, hogs. Often mixed with bran shorts. Ripens medium early.

BUCKWHEAT

Here is a grain crop to help out in any feed shortage. Buckwheat also makes good flour. The middlings have high protein content.

Yield in grain and straw is heavy—even on thin soils. Buckwheat will do very well on fallow land. Seeding may be done all of June and first half July. A good standby for other fields in case a bad spring ruins earlier seedings.

Some folks use buckwheat to choke out weeds and grass. Provides extra bushels of feed. Bees like the blossoms.

To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. Applying 200 pounds superphosphate steps up yield maybe 5 to 8 bushels—one bushel to the acre. It's a quick, sure emergency crop.

SPRING RYE

A grain-producing rye, not as tall or plump as winter rye. Sow early. Handle about like oats. Good for spring pasture, soiling purposes. Supply short.

"CERESAN" to Treat OATS—BARLEY—WHEAT

Seed doesn't have to be smutty to need this new, improved "Ceresan." Extensive tests prove this treatment increases yield even where there is no sign of smut. In 65 oats tests over a 3-year period, yield from "Ceresan"-treated seed increased 18 bushels for every 100. Barley and wheat yields increased 6 bushels for every 100—a big return for a couple cents a bushel cost.

At such cost, it just doesn't pay to gamble with losses through stripe and seeding blight, covered or black loose smut, or seed rotting by soil fungus.

Use it on your oats, wheat and barley seed 24 hours BEFORE planting— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce per bushel of seed. See price list.





Soil Bank!

A good soil must have a generous backlog of "capital assets"—plant food reserves which are not soluble enough to waste away in drainage waters. Nature has furnished this backlog to varying degrees, but eventually in all soils it must be replenished by applying limestone, phosphate, potash, and other needed materials. Besides these reserves, a soil "checking account" against which "plant food checks" for seasonal requirements may be drawn is essential. Organic matter furnishes such a depository for nitrogen and phosphorus—regularly renewing organic matter keeps this account active. The soil clay is an excellent "checking account" for both phosphorus and potash. Finally "ready cash" plant food is needed for "on the spot" emergencies—may be provided by soluble fertilizers. Surpluses automatically go into the "checking accounts" for future use.

Treat Seeds

Seed treatment is probably the best-paying practice on the grain-producing farm—there are large returns from time and money expended. Experience shows yields of from 2 to 10 bus. over untreated seed.

Lost Nitrogen

Several times as much nitrogen is lost through poor handling of manure as is purchased in fertilizer. . . . Lost by leaching, not using enough bedding, and by fermentation.

Pasture Problem

The pasture problem is an individual one, and it's a wise individual who spends some time and effort on his particular problem.

Soy Bean Hay

Where clover, alfalfa or other legume hay is short, soy beans provide an excellent substitute. Soy bean hay contains 14 to 16% crude protein, compared to about 15% in alfalfa, and about 13% in clover hay. Feeding experiments have shown soy bean hay equal to alfalfa for dairy cattle. Sheep relish it and thrive on it. From average soils 1½ to 2½ tons of good hay per acre may be expected—depending on the season and fertility level.

Good Color

Deep, yellow color of skin is desired for birds grown for either meat or egg products. Those consuming large quantities of green foliage will usually have better pigmentation than those grown on bare ground or poor range.

Silage for Beef

Corn silage may be used in fattening beef cattle—saves on hay and grain. Cattle relish it—older animals can utilize comparatively larger amounts than the younger ones.

Lime Benefits

Lime won't take the place of fertilizer or manure, but liming an acid soil increases bacterial action on the manure and organic fertilizers, and also combines with phosphorus, holding it in a soluble form.

Ground Barley

Ground barley and ground corn are almost equal in value for milk production. Cows will eat barley in the mixture if it's coarsely ground—don't grind it too fine or it may become pasty, and they don't like it that way.

Give Them Water

Cows need water in proportion to the milk they produce—about 4 lbs. of water (2 qts.) to every lb. of milk. If she can't get it or the water is too cold, she won't drink it—production is bound to drop. It's the cheapest ingredient for milk production—make it easy for them to get all they'll drink.

Give Cows Minerals

High-producing cows need ample minerals. Cows that eat 20 to 25 lbs. of good legume hays a day require little or no additional minerals, but those feeding largely on grain, corn silage, or corn fodder need liberal amounts of mineral matter. Steamed bone meal supplies calcium, phosphorus and salt. Iodine can be provided in the form of iodized salt.

Machinery

Most farm machinery doesn't wear out—it rusts out.

Cannibalism?

According to some folks, cannibalism and feather-picking can be corrected by increasing the salt content of the diet for two or three days.

Farming

Farming is a profession—not to be taken lightly or just drifted into. Success requires greater knowledge, skill, study and preparation than most other occupations.

Overgrazing

There's much less "overgrazing of pastures" than underfeeding of pasture soils.

for the Man Who Wants
MORE CORN





After trying several hybrids, Robotham and Sons, Canastota, N. Y. (above), find Funk G outyielding all others. Picture shows their G 12 just harvested. They use another G Hybrid for splendid quality ensilage.

“Big loads of well-matured corn”

“More corn than crib can hold”

“More bushels than before”

Again this year, that's the verdict among many thousands of Hoffman Funk G users. It's been the same experience straight through ten years!

Consider the success of the leading thoroughbred horse—the one that wins the races . . . not just one race, but again and again. Other horses continue coming in behind him—something mars their performance. Careful breeding . . . proper handling . . . patience without limit . . . bring winning records! Everywhere you hear the standard claims for “a” hybrid, “b” hybrid, or “xyz” hybrid—namely, good yields, good stalks, good ears, good everything else. But—claims don't pay off in MORE CORN! Proof does!

In actual farm success with Hoffman Funk G seed, increasing thousands of folks through 10 states of the East are happily talking about theirs. They never had such corn before! They rely on Funk G seed every time, because THEY KNOW it's—

25

**“Consistently Good
YEAR after YEAR”**

MORE CORN *from* FUNK-

You don't simply "push a button" and get hybrid seed. Although some "hurry-up" fellows have made efforts just about as foolish. Good hybrids don't happen—they're planned ahead. It takes YEARS! Their planning is highly scientific business. Requires expert ability. You should know this, the

PLAIN TRUTH about FUNK G BREEDING

Folks of the whole hybrid corn industry (including all other leading producers, of course) know the HIGH QUALITY of the background which produces each Funk G hybrid. It is time for straight talk. Funk has the GENUINE FOUNDATION. Wisely decided upon a quarter century ago. First necessity was to get the right

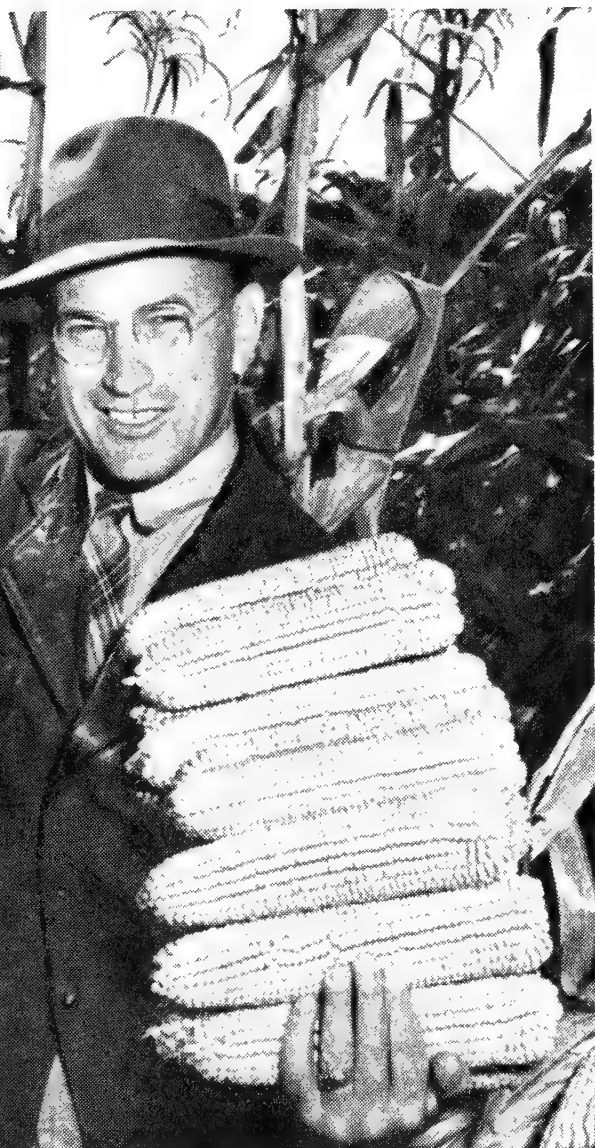
base. Only on it could very best top structures be built and kept! Sure . . . others might be more sales-minded, become better advertisers, gain some ground at the start. But NONE COULD BE equipped BETTER to withstand corn crop enemies when they would come along—and they surely would come. How zealously the Funk G Hybrids of today do fight off those attacks! It's plainly seen everywhere—by increasing thousands of corn farmers.

CORN RESEARCH

A great subject—of inestimable value to corn growers. But sadly, in various outfits claiming its use, it is of such varying quality. Throughout the Funk G organization it is the daily diet—extending deeper, wider, always growing. And it gets the results corn growers of the Nation want! MORE CORN for them!

FUNK RESEARCH BUILDS FUNK G RESERVES

Three of the basic reserves necessary for successful corn crops are noted next page. There are many others—important ones, too. Through the difficult war period the tireless Funk Research and Breeding Staff did not relax one moment. Today you have the benefit of that effort—further improved G hybrids. Tomorrow there will be others. Today, some Northern areas, for instance, now can definitely produce good hard corn which could never do it before. Other Central and Southern folks are getting crops of size they never dreamed of.



Dr. J. R. "Jim" Holbert, in charge of the country's vast Funk G breeding program. Makes many visits East, studying the requirements—and producing great G Hybrids to fit them in splendid fashion.

BRED

Reserves



Bred into Funk G Hybrid Seed is **RESERVE** power to store more vital plant food in the **stalk**. The stalk is the corn plant's **Storage Warehouse**. Its supply feeds the plant while growing—feeds the ear when maturing—helps keep the stalk erect and alive after ear has matured. Strong, sturdy stalks are important necessities to top corn crops. Under trying seasonal conditions—the **RESERVE** Funk G stalk quality is extremely important.

Bred into Funk G Hybrid Seed is **RESERVE** power to not only make more square inches of leaf surface per plant—but to keep the **leaves** at work, **manufacturing corn!** While leaves stay green, they are at work. The leaves of the corn plant are the only part of it that make its food. Hence extra food-making ability in a corn plant is a prime necessity. Extra bred-in ability, too, comes in mighty handy in adverse seasons. Funk G **RESERVE** leafiness is crop insurance!

Bred into Funk G Hybrid Seed is **RESERVE** power to produce truly great **root systems**. No corn can be better than its roots. The three elements listed on this page go hand in hand—neither two are right without the third. The leaves to produce the plant's food . . . the stalks to store it . . . the roots, the **Power Plant** to gather soil moisture, minerals and other substances. To anchor the plant securely. Extra far-reaching, fibrous root systems are the **RESERVE** value you get in Funk G seed.



MORE CORN . . . and Real Satisfaction among thousands of FUNK G users everywhere!



"Very pleased with Funk G 80 and G 94; a good ear on every stalk. Despite wind storm, stood up almost perfect. Outyielded other corn 30 bu. to the acre. I have grown Funk G 3 years—it always yielded well."—Paul Whitmore, Jefferson Co., W. Va.

"Of all hybrids tried, Funk G 94 has been the most satisfactory in every respect."—Mrs. J. S. Stevenson, Franklin Co., Pa.

"Of 500 inspected G 94 stalks, only 2 had corn borer. Same test last year 25 per cent. A distinct improvement against corn borer."—Frank Elsner, York Co., Pa.

"Funk G 80 Large Round yielded 108 bu. per acre against 45 bu. Reid's Yellow Dent. From now on it will always be Funk G Hybrids with me."—A. Gott, Calvert Co., Md.

"To say I am pleased with Funk G Hybrids would be putting it mildly; I am more than pleased—I am delighted."—H. Z. Nuzum, Hancock Co., W. Va.

"G 94 was my best corn in 5 years. Took first, second and Grand Champion Prize at our fair." (Mr. Deiter and son shown on back cover.)—Frank Deiter, Lancaster Co., Pa.

"Your Funk G 12 corn is the heaviest yielder I have ever seen—no comparison to any open-pollinated corn planted in this section."—Oscar P. Marsh, Barnstable Co., Mass.

"Most enthusiastic about Funk G. By all odds, the best I have ever grown."—Wm. T. Brown, Hartford Co., Conn.

"I got as much corn from each 3 acres of Funk G as from 5 acres of 3 other hybrids. Finest corn I ever grew. My neighbors said it was the finest they ever saw, and will grow it, too."—C. H. Rada-baugh, Upshur Co., W. Va.

"Never saw such wonderful corn in my 14 years. Every ear of corn averaged about 1 lb. and some 1½ lbs. So thank you for your wonderful G 94."—Michele Ferrini, Mercer Co., N. J.

"My Funk G 169 produced about half again as much as two competitive hybrids. Corn borer did not bother it—it did the other two. Its resistance to corn borer, its root system, and stalk stability are extra good."—J. E. Johnson, Muskingum Co., Ohio.

"The G 12 came through in good shape. Stood a storm a week before cut, which flattened most corn fields. A neighbor had Funk G silage corn—the nicest I ever saw. Funk G is really the corn you need make no excuses for."—Harold Shaffer, Somerset Co., Pa.

"The G 12 hybrid corn produced about one-half more corn than my open-pollinated—matured better."—Eugene Wertman, Blair Co., Pa.

"I picked close onto 100 acres of corn in Genesee Co. and my Funk G Hybrid was the best matured of all varieties—ours and others."—William H. Carr, Genesee Co., N. Y.

"Very well pleased with Funk G Hybrid. It was the talk of the neighborhood."—Otto Jurgens, Orange Co., N. Y.

"Funk G 94 is just the corn for us; do not see how it could be better. We have grown it for 5 years."—C. H. Raub & Son, Perry Co., Pa.

"I never had better corn. Best for miles around; everyone wanted to know the number. Very deep rooted, lovely thick, broad leaves. For six weeks we had no rain and other corns withered; Funk G stayed fresh and green."—James Denny, Butler Co., Pa.

"Funk G 80 Hybrid yielded better than any other hybrid I ever grew. Root system very good. Had a 3-day rain with a wind storm but none of G 80 blew over or broke off at joints as some other corn did. Ears good size and shape—few nubbins."—N. R. Moyer, Delaware Co., Pa.

"Planted G Hybrid and four other hybrids from different companies. G 12 outyielded all the others and made an even maturity, which the others did not."—John M. Smucker, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

"Just completed harvesting one of the best corn crops we ever had. Been planting Funk G three years—think it can't be beat."—John Orsina, Middlesex Co., Conn.

"My Funk G with the Early Butler blood (large rounds) was wonderful; best I ever had. All neighbors and relatives practically gushed over it. Ears very large—well filled. Thought I'd have so much to tell you about the corn, but I guess we talked about it too much all summer . . . it was tops."—Stanley A. Gustonski, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

"The Funk G 80 is the best corn I've ever grown or seen in this locality. It was really a picture."—Charles Asselta, Atlantic Co., N. J.

"My Funk G Hybrid was a perfect height to harvest either by hand or with picker. A perfect corn."—H. I. Short, Sussex Co., Del.



MORE SILAGE

**Leafy . . . Nutritious
Easy to Harvest**

Funk G Hybrid ensilage makes finest feed—heavier grain content in proportion to total green weight. Its wonderful leafiness makes more plant food—stores it in the stalks and ears. Gain the extra value of this great combination in your ensilage. You get more tons. Highest nutrition. You have upstanding corn to cut—speeds this job for you. Each year more dairymen make more profit using Funk G Silage.

"Funk G can't be beat for silage. This year six acres filled my silo (12' x 32') and refilled it. Last year it took eight acres of Sure Crop."—C. P. Bowman, Wash. Co., Pa.

"Best ensilage corn I ever raised in 25 years. Two ears on nearly every stalk. My other corn went down but G 135 stood straight."—H. F. Knight, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

"Just filled my two silos, yet my corn is only about half out. I filled and refilled one 13' x 30' to capacity on 3 acres of Funk G corn. Heaviest eared corn I ever saw—from 1 to 3 large ears to the stalk. Cannot say enough for it."—Phillip Hastings, Franklin Co., N. Y.

"Funk G 12 gave us the best corn in this vicinity. Was planted early, endured the wet, cold season when other corn rotted. Grew steadily—dark rich green. Exceptionally well eared. Very high quality silage, which we appreciate this year of poorer hay and not so good dairy rations."—Earl J. Matthews, Chenango Co., N. Y.

"Using Funk G 94 for several years we have longer feeding out of our two silos. Because the lighter stalks, plentiful leaves, good-sized ears require smaller amounts per cow per feeding."—George Moebus, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

"More than pleased with Funk G 135. From one bushel filled my 10' x 50' silo. Had 1½ acres left over for picking."—A. Stoltzfus, Chester Co., Pa.

"We filled silos on less acreage this year than ever before. Plenty of corn—big fodder. Like the way G 135 stays green longer—gives more time to fill silos when extra help is not to be had."—B. R. Beall, Montgomery Co., Md.





This \$6 and \$7.25 Seed

SAVES MONEY

**Produces SAME Good
QUALITY and QUANTITY**



Certain Funk G Hybrid kernel sizes do save money. Up to 32% in seed cost. In 1 bushel "Medium Small Rounds" there are 10,920 more kernels than in 1 bushel "Large Flats"—enough extra kernels to plant another acre! And you save \$2.00 in seed cost, too.

Every year more folks take advantage of this lower-cost seed. It produces exactly the same fine crop (ears or ensilage). There is NO DIFFERENCE in yieldability! Each kernel grown on an ear of this highly bred seed—flat, round, thick, thin—has exactly the same germ plasm—same blood lines—same fertility. Production from all will be identical!

All you do to make this saving is use the proper planter plates for the seed you plant—something you have to do anyway. The many hundreds of acres of Hoffman Funk G seed production (7 years) are from round-kernel seed, with splendid results! Price list quotes Funk G seed—all of IDENTICAL YIELDABILITY. Consider this saving!

"Best crop since began using Hybrid Corn. Especially satisfied with the G 94 large round kernels. The field was along the highway—attracted considerable attention. The crib of corn is just as attractive."—*Theo. K. Reburn, Chester Co., Pa.*

"Planted Funk's G 94 Round Kernels aside some flats. There was no difference in the way it came up or produced. Germination was good. I have a fine crop. The rounds grow the same. I like them. The price is less."—*H. R. Stowers, Loudoun Co., Va.*

"Very much pleased with Funk G Hybrid Round Seed. Very strong stalk and root system; very broad leaves, hold their color a long time. Have planted other hybrids but your corn gave the biggest crop of all."—*J. E. Sparks, Nassau Co., N. Y.*

"Funk G 94 Regular Rounds were extraordinary. Best corn we ever raised. Our best hybrid in every way. Taller, sturdier, larger ears—very uniform. Recommend it for more profit with less work."—*Frank DeBoer & Sons, Bergen Co., N. J.*

The right planter plate must be used in your corn planter, whatever kernel size you plant. Here are large round kernels shown doing a perfect job—and saving the user some seed cost, too. Read above.



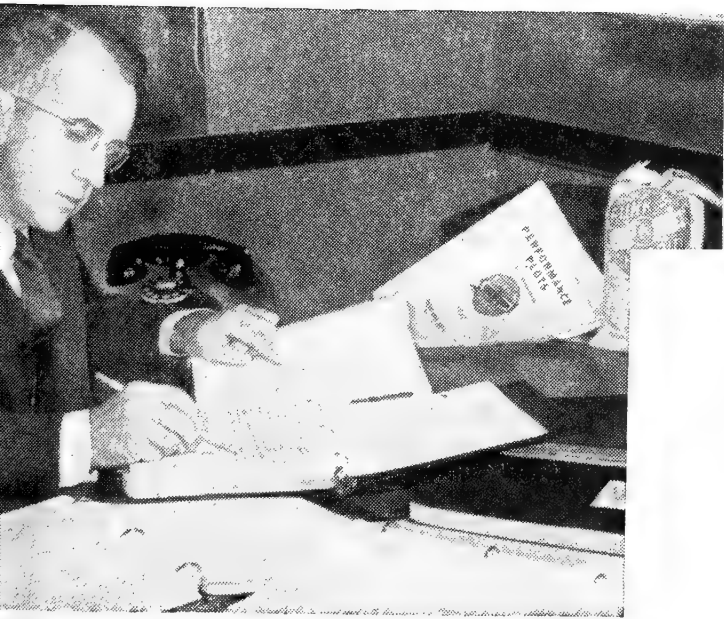
MORE CORN *for* YOU

Let Hoffman Help Select Your RIGHT G Hybrids

The man pictured right and below sincerely wants you to have nothing but the RIGHT Funk G Hybrids to do Your corn job! He is Lester Hug—Manager of the Hoffman Hybrid Corn Operations—Production—Research—Proving Grounds—Distribution.

Most readers know of the vast, far-reaching research projects conducted every year (the past 10) by "Les" Hug and his assistants. From upper New York through lower Virginia. This is hard work. But it provides true facts—which Hug gladly shares with his legion of corn-growing friends.

Descriptions of different Funk G Hybrids do not appear in Hoffman Catalogs. "Les" Hug contends that because each G Hybrid is a "specialist" he wants to see each G Hybrid assigned to its job. Your success is assured by this method. The Hoffman many-year Proving Ground data—and "Les" Hug's zeal to supply your exact need . . . plus these truly great Funk G Hybrids . . . is the combination that really will make more corn for you!

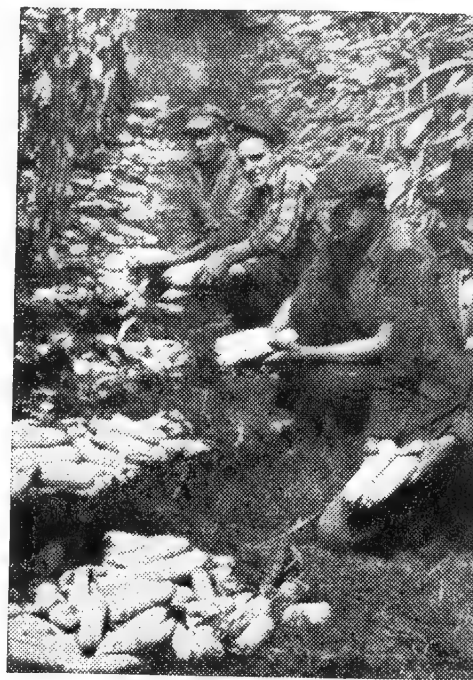


Hoffman Hybrid Manager Lester Hug and his assistants know from careful ten-year records exact performance of each Funk G Hybrid. Take utmost care to assign proper G Hybrids for each customer's particular needs and location.

Many farmers happily help inspect these Hoffman test plots. Their observations are valuable. They learn about the fine Funk G characteristics.



Here is "Les" Hug helping harvest one of his many Hoffman Proving Plots. Careful count, weight, measures are made. Ten-year records now carefully filed. This important work goes on every year—in all corn areas. From close-to-sea-levels up to 2,400 feet altitude.



ORDER FUNK G NOW

If already a Funk G user, you know the G number you want. If you don't know your number, let Hoffman assign it. Order sheet with this book calls for information about your conditions. Please supply it. Your proper G Hybrid will be supplied. Check which price seed you desire. State whether seed is wanted for husking corn or ensilage. Or how much of each. You may need two G Hybrids.

Thousands of folks started with Funk G on exactly this basis. And report great success with selections made. . . . So will you. . . .



OPEN-POLLINATED TYPES OF FIELD CORN

There is no question about strong Hoffman recommendation to all corn growers of the fine producing Funk G Hybrids—offered preceding pages. Yet for those who will still plant the regular old type, open-pollinated corn—here are a number of kinds for their choice.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop”—Since 1912 more of this corn has been planted than all other old type corns combined. Ears long and big, with yellow grains high in protein. Cobs thin, 12 to 16 rows. Grains are somewhat square and don't leave gaps between rows. About a bushel of corn to 66 to 68 pounds of ears. Stalks tall. Develops and matures medium early. Doesn't demand rich soil. Used well into the North.

“Long's Champion Yellow”—Too late for corn in Northern sections. In Southeastern Pennsylvania produces big ears with deep yellow grains. In Northern Pennsylvania and New England is used only for silage. Don't plant it on poor soil.

“White Cap Yellow Dent”—Medium season corn for Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio (except in higher altitudes). A good yielder. Ears white, but sides show yellow. Ears compact, cob not too large, grains good size.

“West Branch Sweepstakes”—Grows dependable fodder. It will never take a prize—ears run all colors from red to yellow, but some dairymen like it for silage feed.

“Red Cob White Ensilage”—Virginia-grown ensilage type. Stalks have short joints, numerous leaves. White corn on a red cob.

“Improved Leaming”—“Rough and ready” type. Good on poorer soils—also on well-drained, fertile land. Grain is rich yellow, good depth. Ear well filled. Red cob, medium size, 14 to 18 rows. Good fodder.

“Golden Queen”—Yellow corn, high feed value, sizeable ears. Medium grain. Matures mid-season to late. Tall, well-leaved fodder, but won't mature in Northern counties.

“Early Yellow Leaming”—Classed as early corn for higher locations. Small ears, small cobs with grains of good size coming low on stalk.

“Eureka Ensilage”—Very late type. Too late for grain in the North. Seed scarce. Several Funk G Hybrids much more desirable.

“8-Row Yellow Flint”—Still wanted by some where season is too short for the standard type corns. Eight rows of yellow grains on ears which run 9 to 11 inches long.

“SEMESAN JR.”
Increases Corn Yields—
Overcomes Disease

Increase corn yield from 5 to 15 per cent! You've noticed how stunted some plants get—the result of attacks by fungi and molds, especially in cold, wet weather. New, improved “Semesan Jr.” controls such diseases before they start. Checks root and stalk rotting. Improves stands. Apply this powder to seed. Cost 1½ to 2½ cents per acre. Finest crop insurance. See price list.

Keep Pulling Birds Away From Your Corn With **CROW REPELLENT**

Last spring, an Indiana County user of Crow Repellent reported, "Crows were nearly as thick as flies in this section, and to my knowledge I didn't lose a stalk on account of them."

This "crop saver" has been used successfully for 25 years. In terms of results, it's more effective and economical than any other material. Costs are 7 to 10 cents to use per acre, and it's easy to apply—and that's a mighty small cost to protect your crop.

Not only does it eliminate damage to

your crop by crows, blackbirds, woodchucks, squirrels, and other corn-pulling birds and animals. It protects seed from rotting, insures larger yields, saves cost and labor of replanting. Doesn't clog the planter. Non-poisonous—keeps pests away.

1-qt. size—enough for 4 bu. of seed corn \$1.75
1-pt. size—enough for 2 bu. 1.00
½-pt. size—enough for 1 bu. .60
(Postage paid to your address.)



Borer Control

Clean up the corn fodder and stalks. Best to disc it down in fall or early spring. Fodder should then be plowed under so not one part of it protrudes from the soil. It is in the stalk and cob that the corn borer lives during winter. If completely covered by several inches soil, it is eliminated. Corn left in the crib should be put through the hammer mill, or immediately after shelling in the spring burn the cobs.

Fall Top Dressing

Top-dressing pastures and hay fields **in the fall** is replacing the old practice of fertilizer application in the spring in many sections. Advantages claimed for this practice are, it is done when conditions are more favorable, fertilizer is available, and the sowing has a better opportunity for penetration, and a full growing period from frost till harvest. In case of a dry spring, you get the benefit of more growth at a time when shortages of hay and pasture are worst.

Farm Fact

There are many hard ways, but just one easiest and best way to do every farm job.

Cut Trees?

In spite of present favorable prices for fuel wood and wood for other purposes, it's best to let good thrifty trees grow to maturity, when they can be harvested as top-priced material. However, where the stand is too dense, some healthy young trees may need to be removed.

Remove Ears?

Tests show that it's not an economic practice to remove the ears before placing the corn plant in the silo. It's necessary to feed the amount of grain removed when taking the ears off—so the labor used in this operation is entirely wasted.

Borer Damage

In Pennsylvania last year, corn borer damage reached an estimated total of almost \$2,000,000. The state-wide average of infestation was 106.8 borers per 100 stalks. Year before there were 94.7 borers per 100 stalks. Field clean-ups should be organized on a community basis, clearing off standing corn stalks, plowing under stubble and getting rid of weed patches.

Cut Silage Corn When?

The Indiana Experiment Station finds the right time to be "when the kernels are dented but not hard." If cut earlier when ears are in the milk stage, their analyses showed only 69% as much dry matter present . . . only 66% as much crude protein . . . only 43% nitrogen, free extract . . . only 23% as much fat. Since dry matter is the part that carries the feed, the rest is simply water. . . . So from these tests their "right time" surely checks as really right!

Avoid Crowding

Avoid overcrowding in the laying houses. Leghorns need three and one-half square feet apiece—allow four square feet for the heavier breeds.

Hog Management

The trend away from close confinement for pigs to "colony" or individual houses, self-feeders, hog pastures, and sanitation measures is resulting in more profitable management.

Hoffman *Quality* SWEET CORN

Favorite Hybrids and Other Types. Tasty, Productive Strains . . . Sound Seed

(Note: Treat with "Semesan Jr." . . . to combat disease, better the stand, improve the crop.)

Here is a chance for some real enjoyment for the whole family many a day this summer and fall. Good, tasty, sweet corn on the table. A few pointers might be helpful. Don't plant sweet corn seed before the soil is dried well and is good and warm. Planting about every two weeks provides a succession of good eating through the season. Dropping a few more seeds per hill and then thinning out when the plants are about 8 inches high provides the strongest possible plants; hence the best crop. Don't let them stand too thick on the row either. Cover seed about two inches. To provide plenty of pollen, sweet corn is often planted in more short rows side by side, rather than in a long row or two.

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM" (HYBRID)

Keeps gaining many new users every year. Fine producer. Has made 25 to 40 per cent more whole-grain corn per acre than comparative regular corns. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Has yield, flavor. Recommended.

"IOANA" (HYBRID)

Productive. Highly resistant to wilt. Tall plants. Broad leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches. 12-14 rows. Light yellow. Fine variety. Takes adverse conditions well. Gaining wider use. Splendid flavor.

"LINCOLN" (HYBRID)

Good mid-season type. Seven to 8-foot stalks. Ears 12 to 14 rows, 7 to 8 inches long. Broad, bright yellow kernels. Resists drought and wilt. Excellent table qualities. One user said his Lincoln seemed to resist ear-worms.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID"

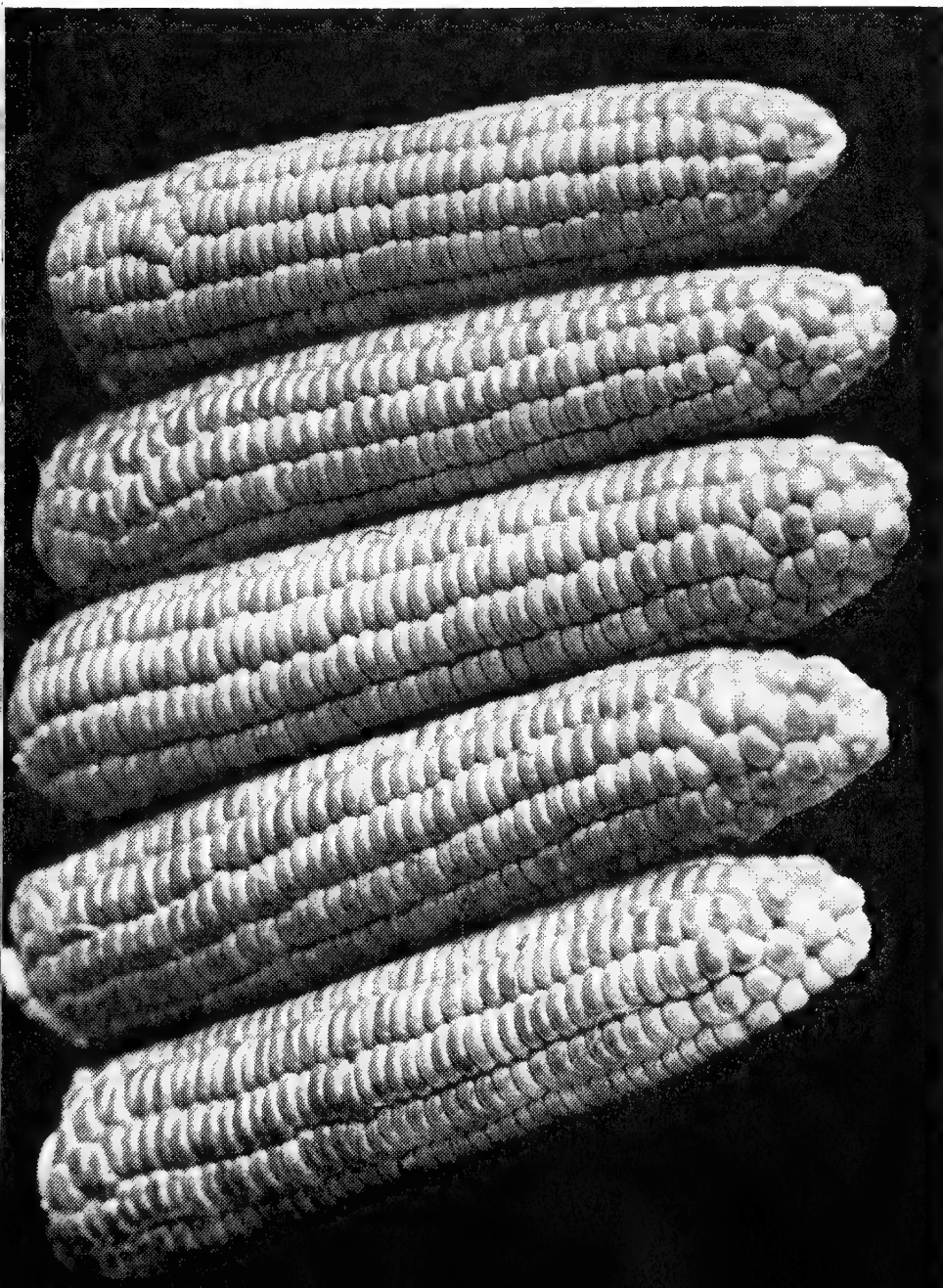
Developed because of a demand for a good white hybrid carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, large cylindrical, straight rowed, many rows, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

"GOLDEN BANTAM"

Best known and best liked of all early yellow sweet corn. Outstanding 8-row type. Kernel wide, medium deep, quality excellent. Cob thin.

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN"

The good old standby, main crop variety. Fine, sugary, white grains. Good size ears, 16 or more rows. Most favorably known, widely used.





Sowing Vegetables

Don't sow vegetable seeds too thickly—this nearly always happens when seeding by hand. Thin while plants are still small to avoid slow growth and disappointing yields.

Chicken Feed Ratio

Feed consumption should step up as production increases in a pullet flock. Regularity is essential with any feeding system. A good ratio is not more than 50% of grain with a mash mixture made to be fed with that proportion of grain.

Cows on Pasture

Putting well-bred and productive cows on excellent pasture gives you high milk production at the lowest expenditure of cash and labor.

Summer Treatment

Side dressing of complete fertilizer 4 to 8 weeks after planting helps on long season, leafy vegetables. Place it in a little furrow alongside the row or sprinkle it along the row or around the plants and work in with the cultivator or hoe.

Stress Quality

With wartime demand and under wartime price ceilings, most farm products hit the ceiling regardless of quality—many times poor products sold just as high as good. This situation cannot last—soon quality products will again command a premium. Therefore, any steps taken now to improve quality should be a paying proposition.

New Yorkers—Note

An experienced corn grower writes: "More corn fields are ruined in New York State by planting too thick than from any other cause." Funk G Hybrid seed is SURE—top germination. To save money, plant kernel sizes shown page 30—no need for heavy planting. It's wasteful!

Let Trees Grow

If a tree is healthy and growing at a fair rate, it will be more profitable to let it stand an additional 12 or 15 years and triple its volume than to cut it when only 12" in diameter—in that time a tree can increase in diameter from 12" to about 16".

Hogs Need Salt

Loose salt in a mineral mixture with equal amounts by weight of ground limestone, ground steamed bone mixture, salt and charcoal should be kept before hogs at all times. Experiments show this is a great help in putting on weight and a saving in feed costs.

Watering Gardens

Is no good unless done right. Don't give the entire area a light sprinkling every night—concentrate on small areas, wet the soil down to a depth of 5 inches or so (dig down to check whether your watering has been complete)—then move on to the adjoining area next time.

Manuring Pastures

Hundreds of acres of old permanent pastures now producing poorly could nearly double in their production—by manuring. Good practice would be to put barnyard manure to about a fourth of the old pasture each year. Stock won't graze on that part until the manure has disintegrated. This gives the grass a chance to come along. One recommendation is about 6 tons per acre. Excess straw could be raked off with a hay rake after drying.

Growing Tomatoes?

The less the time between pulling and transplanting—the more disease-free and better plants. Use of fertilizer, like 3-12-6 or 4-16-4, applied along the row, 2 to 3 inches from the plant, in addition to broadcast application, is recommended.

Good Business

All indications are that feed prices will stay high for some time to come. Look like good business to sell your poor producing cows or hens and concentrate on feeding the good ones well.

Forest Loss

Forest fires last year in the U. S. meant a loss of over \$40,000,000. There were 172,000 recorded fires, covering 36,000,000 acres. Extra care on the part of everybody is certainly warranted to save our forests and wild life.

Cheapest Feed

Good pastures mean BLACK INK in the farm's books instead of RED INK, because "summer milk is cheap milk." There is no cheaper feed for livestock than good pasture, obtained by liming, manuring, fertilizing, clipping, scattering droppings, and managing the grazing.

Step Up Production

Use of phosphate is most important means of stepping up production without increasing acreage. . . . Liming, manuring and protecting soil also help.

Farm Fact

There is more milk at less cost by the silo route.

Power Sprayer for Fires

Good idea to keep in readiness with water and gas in the tanks. About one-tenth the water is required with a fog nozzle. Fine mist absorbs heat of fire—keeps out the air—cools it off—acts as blanket to smother the flames.

Fall Manuring

A load of manure spread in the fall may be worth two spread in the spring. Manure permanent pasture in fall—the closest grazed parts. After ground freezes, manure late-sown barley or wheat. Before manuring pasture, apply lime, following with superphosphate.



Hoffman Quality **POTATOES**

Tremendous quantities of potatoes have been shipped abroad to help feed folks over there. Looks like a heavy demand for good seed potatoes. Here is healthy true-type seed to help you keep up the U. S. production. Order early—plant in well-fertilized ground.

"IRISH COBBLER" (CERTIFIED)

Old reliable type. Maine-grown seed. Early, heavy-yielding. Delicious, mealy. Shallow eyes. Stores well. Popular favorite. No other potato is used on as many farms over as wide an area. The reason—it makes good yields of good potatoes.

MICHIGAN "RUSSET" (CERTIFIED)

A hardy grower, easy to harvest, good keeper, resistant to many diseases. The iron-clad rules of the Michigan State inspection service protect you on this seed. Produced by famous Tuber-Unit method that removes everything undesirable. Produces heavy yields every year. Very dependable. Recommended.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN" (CERTIFIED)

Always among the best-liked standard varieties. A late variety. Good eating qualities—sound keeper. Keeps right up with the leaders in yieldability.

"KATAHDIN" (CERTIFIED)

Very mealy. Oval-shaped—smooth—shallow eyes. Matures a little before "Green Mountain." Fine yielder. Vines

dark green—thick, heavy foliage. Gaining in favor.

"SEBAGO" (CERTIFIED)

One of the newer Maine varieties—late, blight-resistant. If sprayed will continue to grow until the frost, consequently a greater yield. Many reported Sebagoes living through dry weather to make good crops after late rains.

Potato Fertilizer

With manure and a good legume sod turned down, apply 600 to 800 lbs. of a 4-10-10 or 4-12-12 or 160 to 200 lbs. of plant food in a 1-2-2 ratio. Without manure, the 1-2-2 ratio furnishing 200 to 240 lbs. of plant food, such as 1,000 to 1,200 of 4-8-8, seems best. For early potatoes the total plant food might be increased to 240 or 260 lbs., using the 1-2-2 or a 1-2-1 ratio, such as 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. of a 4-10-5.

"SEMESAN BEL"—2c bu. Increases Potato Yields

You can't get good yields from disease-weakened plants. Even the best seed can be affected by some of these soil-borne diseases. "Semesan Bel" offers you easy, low-cost control of Rhizoctonia, scab, and other soil-borne diseases.

Results are remarkable. Practical applications show an average increase in yield over a period of years of about 10%. Yet it costs so little—2 cents per bushel, one pound treating 60 bushels. Simply quick-dip in solution and plant.

Don't let disease rob you of potato profits. Treat ALL seed, certified too.

Hoffman *Quality* **PASTURE GRASSES**

"Good Pasture Helps Fill the Milk Pails"

One part of many a farm deserves more attention than it has received—that acreage devoted to pasture.

Properly managed, good pasture can be the source of the cheapest dairy feed. The shortage of legume seeds to provide protein hay is another reason for making pastures more productive. To make the milk checks bigger, to increase livestock weight, to better poultry returns—your attention is directed to these pasture pages. Seeds offered are of high quality — clean, vigorous, free from foul weeds.



"KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS"

The leading pasture grass for good soils, and perhaps the hardiest of perennial grasses in most Eastern sections. Prefers sweet soil for top results. Responds quickly to applications of phosphate and lime. Rarely exceeds two feet. Sow 30 to 35 pounds per acre. A slow grower, best sown with quicker-growing seeds. These take hold and are replaced by the Kentucky Blue to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

"RED TOP" (HERD'S GRASS)

A very useful, medium height perennial grass, with a creeping habit of growth. Four main uses—(1) as wet or sour land crop, (2) for pasture mixtures under humid conditions, especially on soils other than limestone, (3) as soil binder to combat erosion, (4) for hay mixtures. Grows on lime-starved soils that won't support other grasses. Vigorous, drought-resisting, it makes a coarse, loose turf. Matures with timothy.

"ORCHARD GRASS"

Since "married" to Ladino, this grass has won back the admiration of many folks who once disliked it. A very hardy, tall, leafy grass, popular for pasturing. Grows most anywhere, all types of soil. Very early and lasts late. For hay sow heavier and cut just as it blooms for best quality and yield. Hay quality also is improved when sown along with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Meadow Fescue.

"CANADA BLUE GRASS"

Shorter, coarser, faster growing than Kentucky Blue—good on poor, rocky soil where Kentucky won't grow.



"PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE"

Used on great numbers of Eastern farms with good results. Blended after long observation of the various grasses over this territory. Two mixtures: the Highland, for well-drained hilly land, the Lowland, for low, wet meadows. Both made up of quality grasses, carefully selected—and blended in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands. They contain blue grasses, red top, orchard grass, some timothy, proper proportions of clovers and fescues or rye grasses. Sow either spring or fall, about 1 bushel (32 pounds) to the acre. Specify Highland or Lowland.

"MEADOW FESCUE"

Often called English Blue. Grows almost anywhere, but best in low, damp locations. Is hardy, early, 2 to 3 feet high. Stands dry or freezing weather. TALL (ALTA) FESCUE grows 6 to 12 inches taller. Makes more hay.

"TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS"

Great for poor but well-drained soils, especially when sandy or gravelly. Very hardy, perennial, highly nutritious. Pasture is ready early in spring and lasts late into fall. Hay yield is heavy when cut about blossom time. Tall, fast growing. Deep rooted, cold and drought resister. Up to 60 inches high, in tufts. Good with red clover, alsike and orchard. Destined for wider use.

"PERENNIAL RYE GRASS"

The rye grass which lasts through many years. Good, quick, rich grazing—can be cropped close. Grows on any soil not too wet. Relished by livestock. Advisable in many good mixtures.

"FIRST-YEAR PASTURE"

For a pasture in your wheat field the same year you harvest the wheat: heavy first-year pasture: 2 pounds alsike, 2 pounds Ladino, 4 pounds sweet clover, 4 pounds alfalfa, 8 pounds orchard grass. Use spring-tooth harrow before seeding. Sow with disc drill after honeycombing of soil is past. Follow with spike-tooth.

"TO FRESHEN UP OLD PASTURE"

Sow 10 pounds rye grass and 2 pounds Ladino clover per acre. First lime and fertilize. Then broadcast on top, or better still, seed with a disc drill. Follow with cultipacker in either case. (Not for new pasture, or if old stand is completely gone. Not balanced for a good stand alone.)

"POULTRY RANGE MIXTURE"

Ten pounds perennial rye grass, 6 pounds Kentucky Blue and 4 pounds Canada Blue (or 10 pounds Kentucky Blue if soil is sweet), 2 pounds Red Top, 2 pounds Ladino, 1 pound Dutch Clover. On 1 acre. . . . Sow late summer. Use following April. Needs frequent clipping—7 or 8 to a summer. Carries 500 to 700 pullets per acre.



"TRIPLE-PURPOSE MIXTURE"

(1) Hay (2) Pasture (3) Grass Silage

You can well afford best crop land for such a producer. . . . Full formulae given in sowing table—page 41.

Hay uses of this mixture are discussed under "Ladino," pages 6 and 7. Pastures of this mixture should be given frequent rest periods to allow the legumes to recover. Such recovery is essential to make good new growth and build food reserves in roots. Some dairymen put the milking herd on triple-purpose pasture only several hours each day after milking, then put them over into another pasture. If other such fields not available, fence off sections and alternate. Some use up to four areas, grazing each one heavily for about a week in turn, thus allowing up to 3 weeks for each part's recovery.

In late months of the season, when growth is slower, grazing should be lighter. If grazed too closely, then Ladino and other plants, too, will tend to more easily winter-kill.

"REED CANARY GRASS"

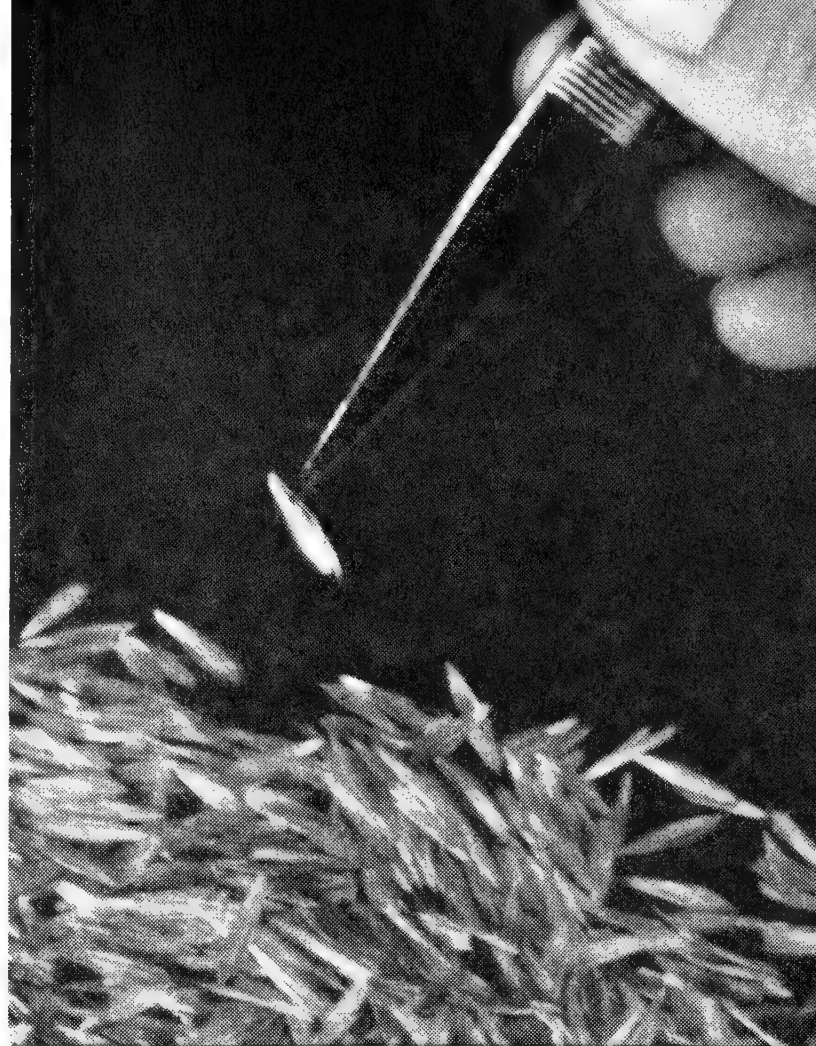
Helpful in converting swampy ground into worthwhile grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One man found success with 8 pounds Reed Canary and 1 pound Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam, well prepared and fertilized. Not for acid soils. Has been good on uplands, too. Perennial, stems spread underground. Makes tough sod. Lasts years, but easily turned under with deep plowing. Best if kept closely grazed. Leaves broad, smooth. With limited pasturing, two cuttings annually may take place.

"CRESTED WHEAT GRASS"

A long-lived, leafy, perennial bunch grass; very drought-resistant. Withstands extreme cold. Early, long-season pasture. Grows 24 to 30 inches high, on almost any type of soil. Drill 12 to 16 lbs. per acre—broadcast 20 to 25 lbs.

"CREEPING RED FESCUE"

This is the true creeping type. Proving a splendid producer in Eastern use. A very fine shade grass. This seed was produced in the North. Is hardy, sound.



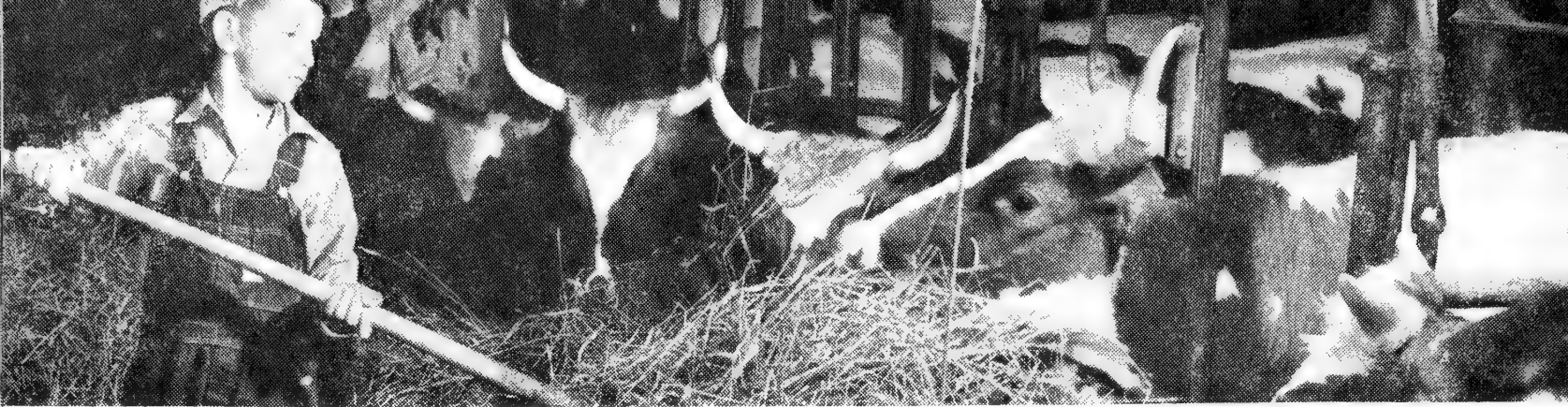
BROME GRASS

"LINCOLN" TYPE

Rapidly gaining. Tall perennial, sod-forming, high-yielding, later-maturing. Strong creeping root stocks. Builds thick, firm turf. Never gets woody. Thrives well on loose, dry soil. Withstands drought well. Slow to start. Desirable to start with nurse crop or other grasses, especially when for hay. Reaches full production in second or third year. Not adapted for short-term stands, nor will it stand heavy, close grazing.

Sow early spring or late summer (about two months ahead of frost). Used with alfalfa to produce abundant hay and pasture, especially during the heat and drought periods. Some claim this mixture more productive—in milk and butterfat records—than alfalfa alone.

Use only adapted Brome seed—this "Lincoln" type. Some strains don't do well here. Get acquainted with this valuable grass. **IMPORTANT:** Don't mix Brome Seed with other seeds. Must be sown separately—because its large size seed (see above) will choke seeder—stop uniform seeding. May be broadcast by hand. May be put through grain box of drill, while other seeds go through seed compartment.



Well-Managed Pasture

One important thing is to get cows in there early and keep that grass down to less than 4-inch average. Soon as the grass gets too high too quick and too early in the spring, the cows can't handle it. Gets tall and pokes them in the eyes and they wander around taking a bite here and there. While it is low and thick, they go slowly and progressively, move their heads from side to side and take it all as it comes.

Applying manure in the middle of the winter when the ground is frozen is a very good way to get pasture to perk up quickly in the spring.

Hay Comparison

Late-cut hay might fill the mow, but won't fill the milk pail. The amount of nutrients in early-cut, well-cured hay is way above that in hay cut too late.

Inoculate Soys

If soy bean leaves looked yellowish-green last year, it might have been a sign that not enough inoculation was used. Remember to inoculate soys this time.

Farm Wiring

In farm wiring it's best to do a job in the beginning which will provide adequately for the future—later additions are expensive.

Best Timothy

Timothy hay seems best harvested during early bloom stage—more palatable and higher in nutrients and vitamins.

Farm Fact

Clover growing over a farm brings more good luck than a carload of horseshoes.

Hog Pasture

An acre of good rape furnishes grazing for 30 hogs for 6 weeks.

Plant Treatment

Plants should be considered as living creatures, whose food supply needs to be well proportioned and within reach at **every** stage of growth, from early life to maturity, for best growth and maximum yield.

Mastitis

For tips on prevention of Bovine Mastitis (garget), write for Leaflet 101, Pa. State College.

Losing Millions!

The U.S.D.A. estimates that U. S. dairy farmers are losing millions of dollars of income annually by not paying enough attention to maintaining the highest quality product at all times.

New Ideas

It's not always wise to swallow whole the other fellow's way of doing things, but studying his ideas may help you modify yours to good advantage.

Orchard Cover

Mixed crimson clover and winter vetch with a light addition of millet or rye as a nurse crop has given results. This is not worked down until the crimson clover is past full bloom and much of the dead cover is left on or close to the surface of the soil. This makes the soil so loose the new seeding must be firmed—by using a cultipacker. Rye grass makes an excellent ground cover, but must be worked down at the proper time.

Should Be Retired

Authorities state that more than 43,000,000 acres now under cultivation in the U. S. should be retired to grass or trees because they are too steep, too much subject to erosion, or too stony for successfully growing cultivated crops.

Seed Beds

Adequate liming when getting a seed bed ready, followed promptly by thorough harrowing or discing, is very important. Lime should be worked down deeply as possible to become effective sooner.

Top-dressing winter grains with manure protects, fertilizes, brings improved results.

Cover Crops

Regard cover crops as helps in **maintaining** fertility, not as means of **improving** decidedly poor soils. On poor soils it will be difficult to get good enough stands in competition with the main crop or enough growth of root and top growth to add materially to the soil's organic matter supply.

Clean Milk

The cows' best efforts in producing clean milk can easily be ruined by a dirty milker.

Green Grass

It's a wise farmer who makes the grass look greener on his side of the fence.

Pasture Improvement

Where no manure is used, the average recommendation in Pennsylvania and other states is 400 to 500 pounds of superphosphate. New York State recommends as high as 800 pounds per acre.

It would be better to use as much as 400 pounds of 0-14-6 or 0-14-14. Potash brings on white clover quicker.

Soy Bean Hay

Soy beans should be cut for hay when the pods are well developed but before there is much yellowing and dropping of leaves, to obtain the largest protein and mineral content for feed, according to results of Experiment Station tests.

GRASS MIXTURES AS PREFERRED BY SOME USERS

POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF SEED FOR EACH ACRE

With automatic mixers, Hoffman can properly mix any of these or your own formula, to assure uniform distribution

	RYE GRASS	LADINO	KY. BLUE	RED TOP	WHITE CLOVER	SWEET CLOVER	ALFALFA	ALSIKE	ORCHARD GRASS	TIMOTHY	MEADOW FESCUE	RED CLOVER	
Poultry Green Feed . .	5	2	6	2	1								Sow late summer. Needs frequent clipping. Normal stand will carry 500-700 pullets.
First-year Pasture . . .	5	2				4	4	2	4				Sow early spring with disc drill. Then spike-tooth harrow.
Triple Purpose Pasture		1							4	*4	4	4	For hay, pasture, grass silage. Sow on crop land for a rich stand.
Add for poor, wet soil								3					*(Plant the Timothy in fall, with winter grain.)
Add for fertile, well drained							5						
Add for sowing without nurse crop	5												
Add for more than 3-year stand, as straight pasture . . .			6			1							
High-Production Pasture	5	1 to 2	7				4 to 5			6		4	Exceptionally nutritious, long lasting. Best for high production from limited areas.
Add to Alfalfa for Pasturing		1							4				Get more years' value out of old dis-used alfalfa stands.
Turkey Mixture	10												Add 2 lbs. Rape seed. Makes turkeys thrive.
2-year Hay followed by Pasturage			4	2	1			5		6			Good for pasture after 2 hay crops.
Hay from heavy, damp soils		1		4				4		4			For that wet spot in your hay field.
Basic Permanent Pasture Mixture	5	1			1			2		4			Very good general-purpose mixture.
Add for low, moist places				2				2					
Add for good average conditions			2									4	
Add for poor, dry conditions				2									(2 to 5 lbs. Orchard is optional in this case.)



Pasture is a crop!
Same as Corn, Oats, Hay . . . Make It Pay!



Hoffman *Quality* **SUDAN GRASS**

Supply of both "Tift" and "Sweet" Sudan seed will likely be way short this year. Instant orders are urged. Orders received when supply would be exhausted will be filled with "Regular Type" Sudan seed—unless order instructs otherwise.

"TIFT" SUDAN

Developed by crossing regular Sudan with Leoti sorghum. "Tift" stands up under heavy late fall grazing. Grows practically free of "leafspot" disease, which disease seriously affects the crop of old-type Sudan in some seasons. Vigorous grower, fine producer.

"SWEET" SUDAN

Breeders have now, by crossing, back-crossing and selection, produced "SWEET" Sudan grass. It is sweet, juicy, palatable to livestock. When planted alongside regular Sudan, cows

ate the Sweet Sudan first. Has definite disease-resistance bred into it. Because later, it provides longer grazing seasons. Provides broader, more palatable leaves. Stools heavier.

"REGULAR TYPE SUDAN"

Quick-growing annual, valuable for dairy herds because it produces green pastures quickly in a pinch.

For straight Sudan hay (about equal in value to timothy)—20 to 30 pounds per acre. It grows quickly—is often ready to cut 50 to 70 days after planting, ready to recut in another 50 days. It is all leaf, no stem, growing 5 feet or taller, stools remarkably—stands up well.

Some sow winter rye in fall, pasture it until April, then sow Sudan on same ground for full-year pasture. Sow from corn planting to August. Don't feed after leaves are frosted.



Mix Sudan and soy beans for green feed. Sow a bushel of soys with 12 to 15 pounds of Sudan. You can mix the Sudan with the fertilizer if you wish and save one trip over the field.

For **EXTRA-FEED** Forage Crops . . .

Two Pages of Helpful Suggestions

"Canada Peas" for Green Feed—

Plant early. For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow Canada Peas with oats. Oats support the vines—make palatable combination. $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushel each per acre. Drill peas 3" to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Then drill oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" deep. Pasture when about one foot high. Feed gradually at first to avoid bloating. After cut, a new growth will appear. Don't confuse with cow peas. Cow peas dare not be planted early with oats—they will rot in cold ground.

"Korean" Lespedeza—The South's great hay producer. Thrives on lands too poor for other clovers. Popular from Delaware and Maryland south. Good soil enricher. Annual legume, killed by frost, but often reseeds itself. Drought resister. Produces heavy crops in South. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

"Sericea" Lespedeza — Perennial strain of "Lespedeza" yielding finer hay. Preferred by many. Taller. Thrives on poor soils and in dry seasons. Lasts several seasons. Not a Northern crop.

"Japanese" Millet—Let's overlook its name . . . but consider its usefulness. Most popular millet in Northern-Central areas. Known as "Million-Dollar Grass." Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. For green feeding, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre (32 pounds per bushel).

"Golden Millet"—In Pennsylvania yields good crops in from seven to nine weeks. Makes satisfactory leafy hay. Sow 3 pecks per acre (48 pounds per bushel). HUNGARIAN MILLET used by some folks in more northern sections.

"Rape" . . . for Quick Pasture—

Inexpensive, prolific. For sheep and hogs. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage. Easy to grow. A great provider for many purposes.

"Hairy (Winter) Vetch" — Excellent green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils, or where red clover fails. A hardy biennial usually sown in late summer or early fall. Be sure to inoculate. Because of great length of vetch plants, plant along with small amount of grain, such as wheat or rye.

"Spring Vetch"—Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring pastures. Cost is lower than the hairy winter variety. Makes good growth when planted in the spring.

"Cow Horn Turnip"—Improves soil, provides forage. Tops relished by sheep, hogs, poultry. When sown in corn fields, penetrate deeply, bring fertility to surface. Add humus to soil. Sow 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

"HOG PASTURE MIXTURE"

11 WEEKS' USE AT LOW COST

Quick-growing green feed—often ready in four weeks. Valuable as emergency pasturage when earlier crops have failed. Grows until frost, but will not winter. An abundant producer of flesh and fat, also of wool. For cattle, cut and haul to barn to prevent trampling. Second growth will then appear. Plant 70 pounds per acre, broadcast or with seeder, between June and August 1. Harrow in.

"Atlas Sorgo"—Gaining in use. Makes strong stalks that don't lodge easily. Sweet, juicy stalks combine the desired qualities of a sweet forage sorghum with strong stalks . . . seeds may be used as a grain feed. Outproduces grain sorghum in forage, except when very dry. Remarkable ability to remain green but dormant through long drought, and then resume growing after rain.

Plants are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when the seeds are in hard-dough stage with field ensilage cutter or corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. Plant with corn planter, using the smallest plates. Cultivate same as corn.

"Grain Sorghum" (Non-Saccharine)—Worthy crops: Kaffir, Milo, Hegari and Feterita yield heavily in both forage and grain. Whole plants may be fed—green, cured or ensiled. Unthreshed heads fed whole or ground—or threshed, and grain fed. Analyses of grain similar to corn. Less fat. Some sorghums high in protein. Carbohydrates practically equal.

"Sorghum Cane" (Saccharine)—These canes carry a sugar content and are valuable for cattle feed as green forage and as ensilage. For Amber and (or) Orange type, see price list.

"Stock Beets" (Mangel)—Where there is no silo—here is a source of good feed. Seed soon as soil warms. Six to 8 pounds per acre in drills—2 to 2½ feet apart. Thin to 8 inches. Cultivate shallow. Fertilize. Yield is heavy. Store near barn, covered with straw and dirt. Feed all winter.

"Cow Peas"—For pasture or hay, turning under or hogging down, on poor soil. Best in South. Dare not be planted early. Handle like soy beans. Inoculate. For hay or green feed, sow 1 bushel with 3 pecks golden millet per acre, cutting when in bloom.

"Since 1899"

That year, a progressive local farmer—A. H. Hoffman—produced a select strain of winter wheat. His neighbors wanted some of it to sow. It was BETTER wheat than theirs . . . it PAID them to sow it. The news spread. Thus a new farm service began to take form. The search for better strains of other farm crop seeds was begun . . . by personal study, call, travel.

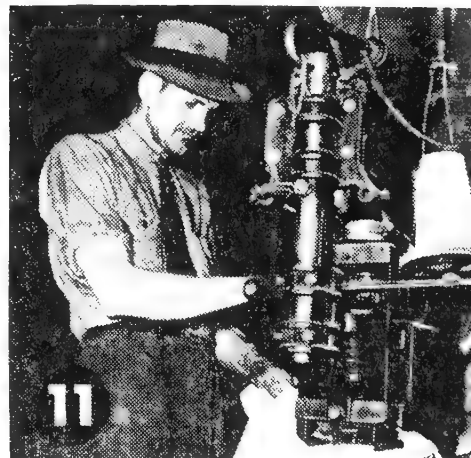
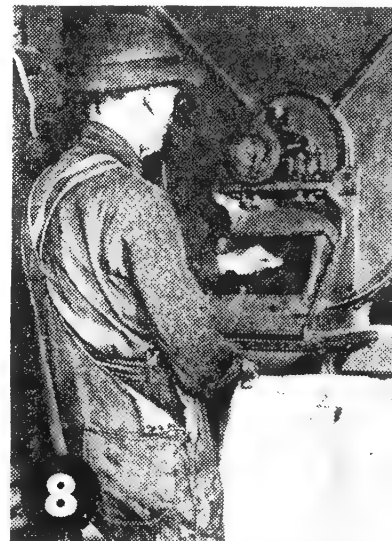
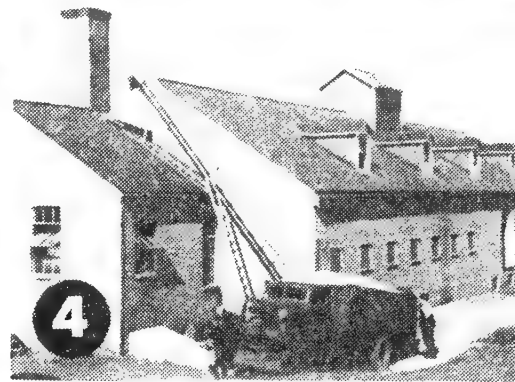
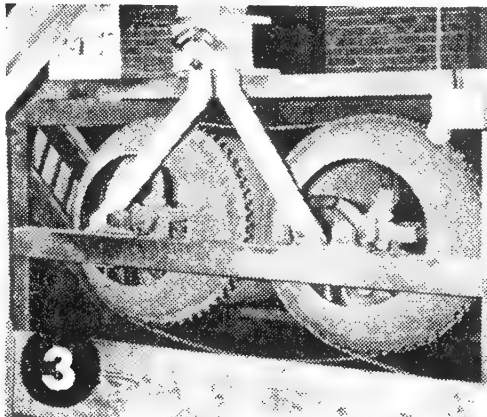
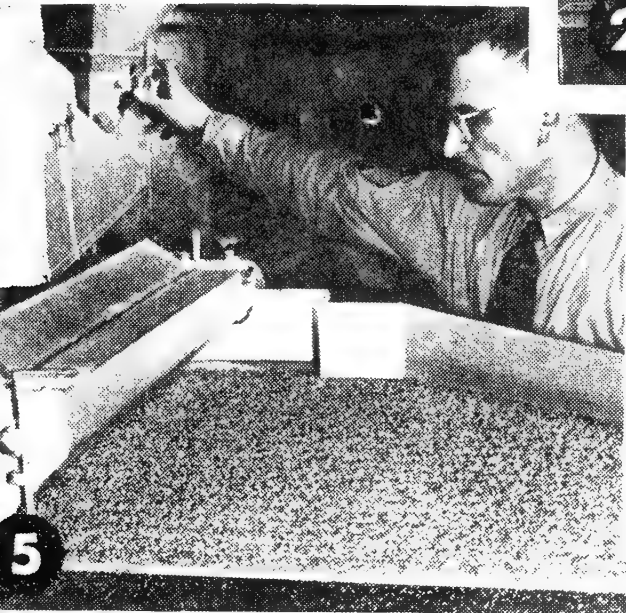
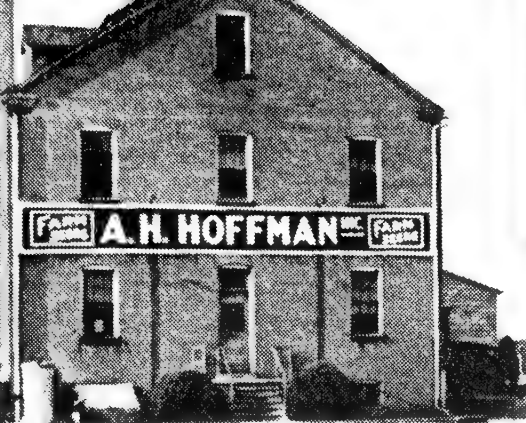
The years have witnessed the wisdom of the Hoffman plan. Thousands of successful farm operators through all states of the East and North KNOW its benefits. How weeds—the constant farm enemy—have been greatly retarded by the sowing of weed-free, vigorous seeds that proved able to combat them. How crop diseases have met their masters in certain seed strains that could fight them off successfully. How increases in crops, thought impossible in 1899, are being gotten! Again, by the agency of proper seeds sown.

The great forward strides in farming's power devices, over old '99 hand methods . . . have been matched by other men of science. Unsung plant breeders have wrought miracles in farm crop production. Yes, these years have brought much good, despite the horrors of two world wars.

The Hoffman ear, opened in 1899, has kept close watch these 47 years. This 48th, and those to come, must and will keep up the pace. Because great new things are on the way to U. S. farms. The "greater things than these shall ye do" promise is unfolding. Unity, loyalty, faith . . . will help accomplish them the sooner! Let's continue working them out together!

YOUR SEED HOUSE . . .

Located in the Heart of Fertile Lancaster County, Pa.



- 1, 2. The main warehouses, outside views.
- 3, 5, 6. A few of the many cleaning operations.
4. Load of seed corn entering processing plant.
- 7, 10. Corn scientifically dried by forced air.
8. Seed mixer, blending special formula.
9. Seed-testing equipment for your protection.
11. Electric bag-closing machine.
12. Careful seed inspection—double checking.

SEEDING RATES and INDEX

Page No.	Seed or Item	Weight Per Bushel	Pounds Per Acre
18	Alfalfa.....	60	9-2
15	Alsike.....	60	5-8
13	Alsike and Timothy.....	45	8-12
44	Atlas Sorgo.....	50	12-15
22	Barley.....	48	72-96
44	Beets.....	..	.....
16	Birdsfoot Trefoil.....	..	.....
37	Blue Grass.....	14	30-40
39	Brome Grass, Smooth.....	14	25-30
22	Buckwheat.....	48	48-60
37	Canada Blue Grass.....	14	.....
43	Canada Peas.....	60	75-100
22	Ceresan, Improved.....	..	.....
15	Clover, Alsike.....	60	6-9
16	Clover, Crimson.....	60	15-20
16	Clover, Dutch.....	60	1-2
6	Clover, Ladino.....	60	3-5
15	Clover, Mammoth.....	60	8-10
15	Clover, Red.....	60	8-10
16	Clovers, Sweet.....	60	15-20
24-31	Corn, Hybrids.....	56	.....
32	Corn, Regular Varieties.....	56	.....
34	Corn, Sweet.....	..	.....
43	Cow Horn Turnip.....	..	3-4
44	Cow Peas.....	60	60-90
33	Crow Repellent.....	..	.....
13	"Economical Mixture".....	56	12-20
43	Hog Pasture.....	..	50-70
17	Inoculant, Legume.....	..	.....
37	Kentucky Blue Grass.....	14	.....
6	Ladino Clover.....	60	1-2
43	Lespedeza.....	..	15-20
38	Meadow Fescue.....	24	25-30
43	Millet.....	32-48	40-50
10-12	Oats.....	32	70-100
37	Orchard Grass.....	14	30-45
43	Pasture for Hogs.....	..	50-70
38-41	Pasture Mixtures.....	..	.....
43	Peas, Canada.....	60	75-100
38	Permanent Hay and Pasture.....	32	32
36	Potatoes.....	60	600-1100
43	Rape.....	50	5-8
39	Red Fescue, Creeping.....	..	.....
37	Red Top Grass.....	32	10-12
39	Reed Canary Grass.....	..	.....
4, 38	Rye Grass.....	24	25-35
22	Rye, Spring.....	56	56-84
32	Seed Treatment, Corn.....	..	.....
22	Seed Treatment, Grain.....	..	.....
17	Seed Treatment, Legumes.....	..	.....
36	Seed Treatment, Potatoes.....	..	.....
36	Semesan Bel, Improved.....	..	.....
32	Semesan Jr., Improved.....	..	.....
43	Sericea Lespedeza.....	..	10-15
44	Sorghum (Cane).....	50	60-65
20	Soy Beans.....	60	60-90
22	Speltz.....	40	80
42	Sudan Grass.....	..	20-30
38	Tall Fescue.....	..	.....
38	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	14	28-42
13	Timothy.....	45	8-12
13	Timothy and Alsike.....	45	8-12
43	Vetch.....	50	50-70
22	Wheat.....	60	90-120
39	Wheat Grass, Crested.....	..	15-25

3 WAYS TO PAY

1. Send payment with your order. Most folks do. Or—
2. Mark your order "Ship by C.O.D. freight" and pay your freight agent when the seeds arrive at your freight station. This plan can be used ONLY if there IS AN AGENT at your freight station. Or—
3. Pay a draft at your bank when the seeds arrive at your freight station. In this case, mark name of bank on order, so necessary papers may be sent there.

If you don't send payment with order, be sure to indicate on order blank which plan you prefer.

MONEY-BACK TERMS IN EFFECT SINCE 1899

Hoffman Seeds must be satisfactory to you on arrival. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly, and your money will be refunded, also round-trip freight charges. Time for purity and germination tests will be granted, should you desire.

YOUR ASSURANCE OF QUALITY

Every care is exercised to assure you seed of good quality. All seeds sold are on this basis, as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association for its members. "A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed." If seeds are not accepted on these terms, they should be returned at once. Hoffman Seeds will please you and pay you!

FREIGHT PAID BY HOFFMAN WHEN—

seed shipments weigh 100 pounds or more—providing your railroad freight station is in either: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Virginia or Connecticut.

BAGS ARE FREE

Bags Supplied Free. When you make up your Hoffman Seed order, you don't have to figure anything "extra" for bags needed to ship seeds.

Railway Express Not Recommended—and charges NOT paid by Hoffman.

Seed shipments by railway express cost too many dollars, unless weighing only a few pounds. So don't specify express shipment. If you must, we'll mark charges COLLECT at your station. On such express shipments of 100 pounds or over, we'll help defray your heavy expense by allowing you the amount we would otherwise have fully prepaid as "freight" charges.

Mail Cost Extra—Please add "extra" to cover cost of mailing seeds (except where price list quotes Postpaid). Consult mailman for rates.

PRICE LIST

January 30, 1946

HOFFMAN FARM SEEDS

Note FREIGHT-PAID, BAG-FREE, and other TERMS explained on Page 3

 Page 1
 (see other
 side, please)

FEDERAL OPA governs prices of Red, Mammoth, Alsike Clovers and Alfalfas. Transportation costs from producer to consumer, may be added to OPA base figures. Those costs are so widely different. Hence selling prices will vary. Below are average quotations. Any saving that applies to a certain lot will be rebated. Likewise, some small extra payment over quoted figures, may have to be asked at times. Your kind co-operation and tolerance will surely be appreciated. . . . Thanks!

CLOVERS (60 lbs. per bu.)	Per Lb.	Per Bu.
Read statement above		
Red Clover (if unsold).....	\$0.48	\$27.80
Mammoth Clover (if unsold).....	.47	27.50
Alsike Clover (if unsold).....	.45	26.00
Sweet Clover .....	.21	11.80
“ “ Yellow Blossom.....	.21	11.80
Crimson Clover .....	.23	13.30
	1 to 14 lbs.	15 to 49 lbs.
Ladino Clover.... @ \$2.40	\$2.35	\$2.30
White Dutch Clover 1.40	1.35	1.30
Wild White Clover.. 1.95	1.90	1.85
Birdsfoot Trefoil 2.00	1.95	1.90

ALFALFA (60 lbs. per bu.)	Per Lb.	Per Bu.
As stated above, any over-payment you should make on Alfalfa or other OPA items, will be adjusted. Below are average quotations. Certain lots may have to vary slightly—up or down.		
“Grimm” (Certified) (if unsold).....	\$36.20	
U. S. Verified Origin Seed (below):		
Kansas or Approved Oklahoma or Colorado—each at.....	.52	29.85
Nebraska .....	.55	31.85
Montana (if in stock).....	.56	32.70
Grimm-type, uncertified .....	.55	32.05

TIMOTHY (45 lbs. per bu.)	Per Lb.	Per Bu.
“Farmer’s Choice”.....	.12	\$ 4.75

CLOVER & TIMOTHY (Mixed)	
Economical Mixture (56 lbs.)..	\$19.85
Alsike and Timothy..... (45 lbs.)..	7.50

LESPEDeza	Up to 99 lbs.	100 to 499 lbs.	500 lbs. & over
Korean type	@ .14	@ 13½	@ .13
Sericea type.....	.36	35½	.34

OATS

	(32 lbs. per bu.)	Up to 14 bu.	15 bu. to 49	50 bu. & over
“Vicland” Certified	\$2.10	\$2.05	\$2.00	
“Vicland”	1.90	1.85	1.80	
“Victory”	1.90	1.85	1.80	
Swedish type	1.80	1.75	1.75	

BARLEY & GRAINS

	Per bu.
Wisconsin 38 (Velvet)..... (48 lb.)	\$2.85
Alpha (2 row type)..... (48 lb.)	2.95
Sparton (2 row type)..... (48 lb.)	2.95
Spring Wheat	(60 lb.) 3.20
“Henry” Spring Wheat.... (60 lb.)	3.35
Speltz	(40 lb.) 2.55
Spring Rye	(56 lb.) 2.95
Buckwheat	(48 lb.) 2.95

“CERESAN” For Oats, Barley, Wheat	
(1 lb. treats 32 bu.) (Postpaid)	
4 oz.....	\$0.35
1 lb.....	\$0.80
4 lbs.....	\$2.70

GRASSES

	Lbs. in a bu.	Per lb.	Per bu.
Kentucky Blue.....	14	\$0.56	\$7.70
Canada Blue.....	14	.56	7.70
Fancy Red Top.....	32	.19	5.90
Orchard Grass.....	14	.42	5.75
Meadow Fescue.....	24	.34	7.85
Hoffman Rye Grass.....	24	.14	3.25
“ “ “ 10 to 24 bu. @			3.20
“ “ “ 25 bu. & over @			3.15
Perennial Rye Grass.....	24	.25	5.65
Tall Meadow Oat.....	14	.48	6.50
Brome (Lincoln type).....	14	.27	3.50
Permanent Pasture.....	32	.38	11.80
Crested Wheat Grass..... (per lb.)			.22
Reed Canary Grass..... (per lb.)			.75
Creeping Red Fescue..... (per lb.)			.90
Chewings Fescue			(per lb.) .95
Tall (Alta) Fescue..... (per lb.)			.90

HOFFMAN INOCULANT (Postpaid)

For Alfalfa and Sweet Clover	
1 bu.....	\$0.50
2½ bu.....	\$1.00
For Red Clovers, Alsike, Crimson	
1 bu.....	\$0.50
2½ bu.....	\$1.00
For Soy Beans	
2 bu.....	\$0.30
5 bu.....	\$0.55
25 bu.....	\$2.50
For Canada Peas, Vetch	
1 bu.....	\$0.35
100 lbs.....	\$0.55
For Lespedeza—(100 lbs.)	
	\$0.50
For Cow Peas—2 bu...	
	\$0.30
5 bu...	\$0.55

PRICE LIST

January 30, 1946

Page 2
(see other
side, please)

HOFFMAN FARM SEEDS

Note FREIGHT-PAID, BAG-FREE, and other TERMS explained on Page 3

FUNK "G" HYBRID CORN

	1 bu.	1/2 bu.	1/4 bu.
Large Round	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$1.70
Regular Round	7.25	3.63	2.00
Small Round	7.25	3.63	2.00
Flat Kernels	9.25	4.63	2.50

"CROW REPELLENT" (Postpaid)

1 bu.....	\$0.60	2 bu.....	\$1.00	4 bu.....	\$1.75
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"SEMESAN JR." (For Corn) (Postpaid)

3 oz. for 2 bu...	35	12 oz. (8 bu.)...	65
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SEED CORN (56 lbs. per bu.) Per Bu.

Lancaster County Sure Crop.....	\$4.30
Long's Champion	4.35
White Cap Yellow.....	4.30
Early Yellow Dent.....	4.30
Golden Queen	4.30
Improved Leaming	4.30
Yellow Flint	4.20
Eureka Ensilage	4.90
Red Cob White Ensilage.....	4.45
W. Br. Sweepstakes (if in stock) ..	4.35

SEED POTATOES (100 lb. sack)

(Certified)	One sack @	2 to 5 @	6 to 9 @	10 sack & more @
Irish Cobbler	\$5.50	\$5.35	\$5.25	\$5.10
Green Mountain	5.50	5.35	5.25	5.10
Sebago	5.50	5.35	5.25	5.10
Katahdin	5.50	5.35	5.25	5.10
Russet (Mich.) ..	5.50	5.35	5.25	5.10

"SEMESAN BEL" For Seed Potatoes

1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bu. (Postpaid)					
1 lb.....	\$1.65	5 lbs.....	\$7.15	2 oz.....	\$0.35

MILLETS Per Bu.

Japanese Millet	(32 lbs.)	\$2.95
Golden Millet	(48 lbs.)	4.95
Hungarian Millet	(48 lbs.)	4.85

SWEET CORN

	1 lb.
Golden Bantam	\$0.35
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.35
Golden Cross Bantam (Hybrid)	.55
Ioana (Hybrid) .....	.55
Lincoln (Hybrid) .....	.55
Evergreen (White Hybrid).....	.60

EDIBLE SOY BEANS

	.30
--	-----

SOY BEANS

(60 lbs. per bu.)	Up to 9 bu.	10 to 29	30 & over
Wilson Black type @..	\$3.50	\$3.45	\$3.40
Kingwa type	3.60	3.55	3.50
Chief	3.40	3.35	3.30
Lincoln	3.55	3.50	3.45
Manchu type	3.35	3.30	3.25
Mixed Soy Beans.....	3.15	3.15	3.10
Seneca	4.15	4.15	4.15
Cayuga	4.25	4.25	4.25
Earliana	4.15	4.10	4.10

SUDAN GRASS

	Up to 150 lbs. @	150 to 499 @	500 lbs. & over @
Regular type ...	\$0.13	\$0.12 3/4	\$0.12 1/2
"Tift" Sudan....	.24	.23 1/2	.23
"Sweet" Sudan	.38	.37	.36

FORAGE CROP SEEDS

Hog Pasture	\$0.10 ½	\$0.10	\$0.09 ½
Rape Seed	(per lb.)....		.27
Cow Horn Turnip	(per lb.)....		.80
Atlas Sorgo	(50 lbs.)	4.10	
Sorghum	(50 lbs.)	4.60	
Spring Vetch	(50 lbs.)	5.85	
Winter Vetch	(60 lbs.)	11.40	
Milo Maize	(50 lbs.)	3.25	
Kaffir Corn	(50 lbs.)	3.25	
Stock Beets (Mangel) (Postpaid)			
½ lb.....	75c.	1 lb.....	\$1.30
		2 lb.....	\$2.50

PEAS (60 lbs. per bu.) Per Bu.

Canada Field Peas.....	\$5.85
Cow Peas	6.40

HOFFMAN LAWN SEED

1 to 5 lbs.....	(per lb.)	\$.60
6 to 19 lbs.....	(per lb.)	.58
20 to 49 lbs.....	(per lb.)	.55
50 to 99 lbs.....	(per lb.)	.53
100 lbs. and over.....	(per lb.)	.51
Shady Lawn	(per lb.)	.75

"CLIPPER" SEED CLEANER

No. 2-B @ \$52—Freight Paid in East

POSTPAID PRICES

	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	NOT POSTPAID
				10 lbs. 25 lbs.
				@ @
	\$0.65	\$1.45	\$2.65	\$0.24 \$0.22
	.65	1.45	2.65	.24 .22
	1.00	2.35	4.30	.40 .38
	1.00	2.35	4.30	.40 .38
	1.00	2.35	4.30	.40 .38
	1.10	2.50	4.80	.45 .43
	.55	1.25	2.15	.19 .17

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA.

DETACH HERE AND SAVE PRICE LIST

When Ordering Hoffman Seed

You are buying from a concern upholding its 47-year record for **QUALITY**. And on the same fair terms that have always protected Hoffman patrons—printed page 46, 1946 Catalogue.

BAGS FREE You don't have to figure "extra"—prices include necessary bags.

FREIGHT PAID on shipments weighing 100 pounds or more, if your railroad freight station is in either — — — —

Pennsylvania	New York	Ohio	Rhode Island
New Jersey	Maryland	Massachusetts	Virginia
West Virginia	Delaware	Connecticut	District of Columbia

EXPRESS is "COLLECT"—Please read details—Catalog Page 46.

SEEDS BY MAIL—Hoffman prices do NOT include cost of mailing, except on items quoted Post-paid on Price List. Please add postage charge to quoted prices of all other items.

RATES:	Within	150 miles, first pound costs	8c.—each extra pound	2c.
	" 150 to 300	" " " "	9c.—	" " " 2c.
	" 300 to 600	" " " "	10c.—	" " " 3½c.
(Add 1 pound to weight of seeds, to cover packing weight)				

Landisville is 7 miles West of Lancaster—30 miles East of Harrisburg—75 West of Philadelphia—70 North of Baltimore—220 East of Pittsburgh—150 South of Binghamton—215 South of Syracuse.

If you order less than a half-bushel of any one kind of seed, please figure its cost at the rate shown in the price "per pound" column.
Blank space after name of seed indicates no supply on hand.

3 Ways to Pay

1. Send Check or P. O. Money Order along with order. Most folks do. Or—
2. Mark order "Ship by C. O. D. freight"—pay freight agent when seeds arrive. Use this plan **ONLY** if there **IS AN AGENT** at your freight station. Or—
3. Pay a draft at your bank when seeds arrive at freight station. In this case, mark name of your bank on order so necessary papers may be sent there.

If you don't pay with order, indicate which other plan shall apply.

Time to Order is NOW!

While you have a current Price List. Nothing can be gained by waiting. Some seeds are near exhaustion now. Lower prices are not expected . . . upward trends seems certain.

Today's prices are good for use at once. But without guarantee for any future date. Please have this confidence in Hoffman—On later orders, higher prices will not be charged before absolutely necessary. New Price Lists supplied any time.

Depend on Hoffman Seeds! They will help you grow paying crops!

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA.

I have been planting is:

02.13
Hoffman Inc. A.H.
PRICE LIST

August 21, 1946
RECEIVED
AUG 30 1946

HOFFMAN FARM SEEDS . . . Landisville, (Lancaster County), Penna.

"MONEY-BACK" Terms: Seed must be satisfactory on its arrival, or may be returned at once, and your money returned. BAGS supplied FREE . . . FREIGHT PAID by Hoffman (on all shipments that weigh 100 lbs. or more) to any railroad freight station in Penna., N. J., Del., N. Y., Ohio, West Va., Md., Va., Conn., Mass., R. I.

HOFFMAN SEED WHEAT

(60 lbs. per bu.)	1 to 14 bu. @	15 to 49 bu. @	50 bu. & over @
"Leap's Prolific" Type (Smooth Chaff).....	\$3.10	\$3.05	\$3.00
"Leap's Prolific" Certified (Smooth Chaff)	3.25	3.20	3.15
"Thorne" Type (Smooth Chaff).....	3.10	3.05	3.00
"Thorne" Certified (Smooth Chaff).....	3.25	3.20	3.15
"Pennsylvania 44" Type (Bearded).....	3.25	3.20	3.15
"Pennsylvania 44" Certified (Bearded).....	3.40	3.35	3.30
"Black Hawk" (Bearded).....	3.35	3.35	3.35

(All Certified varieties of wheat are treated with Ceresan)

HOFFMAN WINTER BARLEY—Treated

(48 lbs. per bu.)	1 to 29 bu. @	30 bu. & over @
"Wong" Type	\$2.65	\$2.60
"Wong" Certified	2.90	2.85
"Tennessee" Type (Bearded).....	1.85	1.80

RYE

(56 lbs. per bu.)

WINTER OATS

(32 lbs. per bu.)

Hoffman Winter Rye	\$3.10	\$3.05
"Lee Cold Proof" Type (Treated).....	\$2.35 per bushel	

TIMOTHY

(45 lbs. per bu.)

Per bu.

"Farmer's Choice".....	\$ 4.80
------------------------	---------

GRASSES

Lbs. in
a bu.

Per
lb.

Per
bu.

Kentucky Blue	14	\$0.98	\$13.50
Fancy Red Top.....	32	.21	6.50
Orchard Grass	14	.31	4.20
Meadow Fescue	24	.38	8.80
Hoffman Rye Grass.....	24	.15	3.25
Perennial Rye Grass....	24	.28	6.15
Brome (Lincoln)	14	.28	3.60
Permanent Past. Mxt....	32		15.40
Hoffman Lawn Seed	per lb.	.80	
Shady Lawn Seed	per lb.	.85	

CLOVERS

Sweet Clover (Tall Type).....	60	11.90
Sweet (Yellow Blossom).....	60	11.90
Crimson Clover	60	14.20
Ladino Clover	lb.	2.30
White Dutch Clover.....	lb.	1.30

Winter Vetch (60 lbs. per bu.)\$11.25

Rape Seedper lb. .25

"CERESAN"

For Treating seed grains, Postpaid—
(1 lb. treats 32 bushels)

1 lb.....	\$0.80	4 lbs.....	\$2.70	4 oz.....	\$0.35
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HOFFMAN INOCULANT

(Postpaid)

For Alfalfa and Sweet Clover

1 bu.....	\$0.50	2½ bu.....	\$1.00
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For Red Clover, Alsike, Mammoth,
Crimson

1 bu.....	\$0.50	2½ bu.....	\$1.00
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For Vetch

1 bu.....	\$0.35	100 lbs.....	\$0.55
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FUNK G HYBRID SEED CORN

Kernel Type	Bushel Price	½ bu. Price
'Flat' Kernels	\$9.90	\$4.95
'Regular Rounds'	7.75	3.88
'Small Rounds'	7.75	3.88
'Large Rounds'	6.50	3.25

Some of today's prices may have to change. Future markets cannot be foretold. New Lists mailed any time you ask.

NOTE—While exercising every care to supply you with good quality seed, please notice that entirely total freedom from other varieties cannot be assured in any type of seed offered. A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

ORDER for HOFFMAN SEEDS

PRICES (Other Side)

to A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Penna.

DATE

NAME

POST

OFFICE (Address)

R. D. No.

COUNTY

STATE

SHIP TO:

(Name of Place)

COUNTY

STATE

SHIP AT ONCE BY

Quantity	NAME OF VARIETY	Amount	
bu.	Timothy—"Farmer's Choice"		
bu.	Barley—		
bu.	Wheat—		

RESERVE ORDER for FUNK G HYBRID SEED CORN

WHEN TO SHIP

(Check Which)

Ship C. O. D. when Convenient during March

☐

When I send Payment in February

☐

NOTE: If you know the "G" Hybrids you want, mark their numbers in spaces below. Be sure to mark which Price Seed is wanted.

Bushels	G-Number	Kernel Type	Wanted for	Price: See Other Side		Amount	
	G		Husking				
	G		Husking				
	G		Silage				

NOTE: If we shall select your "G-numbers" fill in EVERY space below . . . each is IMPORTANT!

MY SOIL TYPE IS: (which) ☐ LIMESTONE ☐ SANDY ☐ CLAY ☐ HEAVY LOAM

MY GROUND IS: ☐ GOOD ☐ MEDIUM ☐ POOR. My corn season is.....days

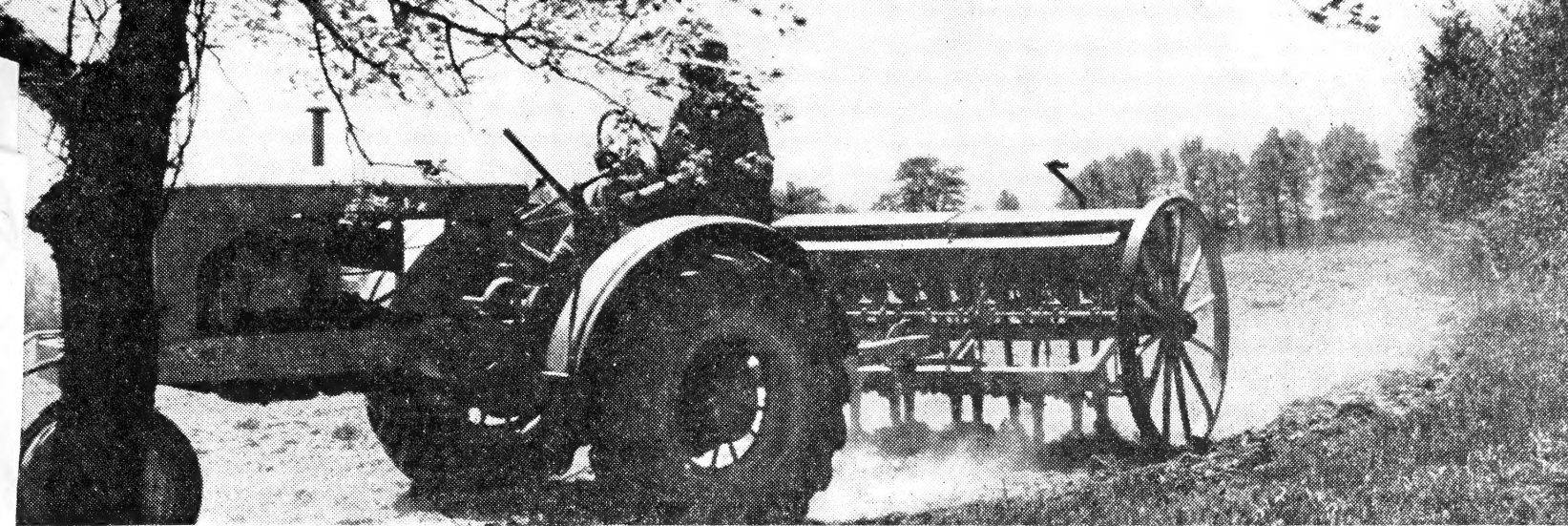
I plant corn (date):..... Fall frosts usual (date).....

Must harvest in time for wheat: YES ☐ NO ☐ Elevation above sea level.....feet

The variety of Husking Corn

I have been planting is:

(Note your remarks here.....)



SEED TIME

A mighty important date on every farm calendar. When the right day comes, will your ground be ready? Has proper fertilizer been applied or on hand? Is the soil worked into good shape? Are you ready with the very best seed your money can buy? Is your seed on hand?

Here at Hoffman's is definite help for you on those last two points—the RIGHT strain seeds, in true top quality . . . and for EARLY SHIPMENT!

Those tremendous handicaps of past seasons . . . the heavy movement of war supplies . . . all those many disappointments beyond human control . . . just can't repeat this spring. But, to be SURE of readiness at seed time

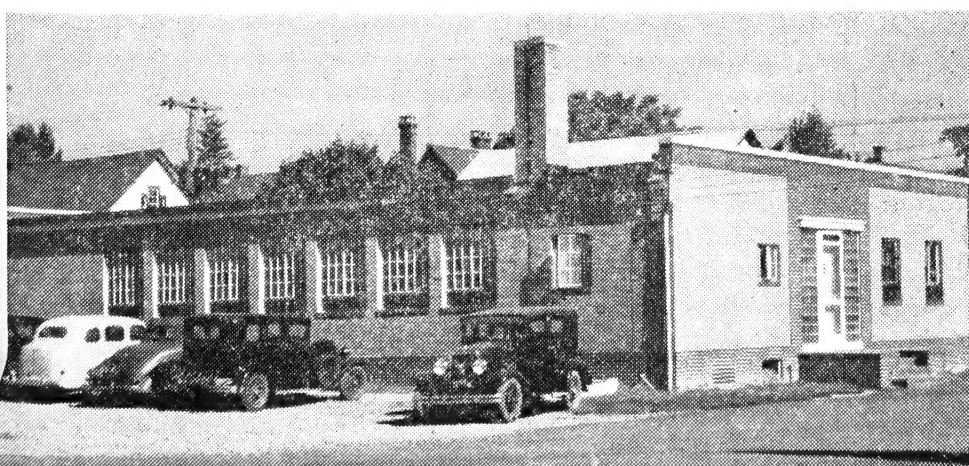
ORDER NOW

Order early, very early, today! Avoid the later rush. Overcome any possible transportation delay. Be wise, be safe, be sure!

Select your seeds from this book . . . they will serve you mighty well—and help you produce paying crops. Order Hoffman Quality seeds NOW. Be ready to sow on the right day!

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA.



Here's where your Hoffman seed orders come to . . . the general office at Landisville. Recently enlarged to better serve you. To get top service on your Hoffman seed orders—the important thing is that they reach this office early . . . quite early—well before planting time. . . . Read above message.



Hoffman
FARM SEEDS